

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### Pianos and Organs

**Tuned and Repaired.**  
Have your Piano or Organ tuned and repaired by an experienced and practical tuner. Tuning \$2.00; repairs extra.  
**Oscar W. Bammerlin.**  
Piano Tuner.  
Bell Telephone 265. — 57 East Main St.

### ATTORNEYS.

**ROBERT H. FOLGER**, Attorney at Law, 110 S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Jeddah for New York and Pennsylvania, and Secretary Public Office second floor over Rupp's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

**UNION NATIONAL BANK**, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

### PHYSICIANS.

**DR. W. H. EIKLAND**, Homeopathic Practitioner. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

### HARDWARE.

**A. CONRAD & CO.**, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTORIES.

**RUSSELL & CO.**, manufacturers of these Ring Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

**MASSILLON ROLLING MILL**, Jos. Conrad & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of the superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black Smith Iron.

**MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY**, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

**MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO.**, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

### GROCERIES.

**D. ATWATER & SON**, Established in 1852. Forwarding and Commission Merchants and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

### JEWELERS.

**JOSEPH COLEMAN**, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

**F. VON KANEL**, East Side Jewelry Store. East Main street.

**The New Catalogue**  
And  
**Fashion Journal**

No. 21, ready about April 10, will be one of the largest and most complete mail order guides we've ever published—over 150 pages in the book, prices of everything we sell—pictures of the goods on almost every page—every suggestion and bit of information that will help make buying here satisfactory and profitable to you, no matter where you live.

Send your address and we'll mail you a copy free, postpaid.

## SILKS

The choicest wash silks we ever offered at such prices:

New Crystal Cord Silks, 35c.

Genuine Habutai Wash Silks, 35c—best wash silks made.

Kaiki Silks, 25c—in handsome stripes and checks.

New Foulard and India Silks, 25, 35, 50, 75c, \$1.00.

—500 different pieces—designs and colorings that show an artist's touch—splendid for full gowns and waists.

In the interest of your pocket-book have us send you samples of these; then you can measure accurately, the length and breadth of the advantages we offer, and decide whether you'll save most money by buying here. We want to show you by the most thorough test possible, how determined we are to get your orders on MERIT—and we think they have merit enough more than usual to win us the preference.

## BOGGS & BUHL, ALLEGHENY, PA.

Queen & Crescent Route.  
International Convention Y. M. C. A., Mobile, April 21-25. International Conference General Secretaries, Selma, April 26-28.

For the meetings named above we have arranged with our connections for train service to Mobile, Ala., through Selma, thus obviating the necessity of \$3.00 additional fare, which will have to be paid on tickets purchased via the other routes.

Queen & Crescent train service from Cincinnati to the South is too well known to require any praise. Low rates in effect for these meetings. All trains run via Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain. W. C. Rinehart, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cincinnati, O.

Filed Filed Filed

**Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment** will cure blind bleeding ulcerated and itching piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail, for 50c and \$1 per box. Williams' Mfg. Co., prop's, Cleveland, O. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Massillon, O.

## WANT A FINAL VOTE.

### Morgan Trying to Get Action on His Resolution.

### THE BANKRUPTCY BILL COMES UP.

Many Stormy Passages Over the Cuban Question in the Senate—Mr. Morgan Will speak Again Friday—Mr. Hale Causes Some Excitement.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Much bad blood was developed in the senate over the Cuban question and there were numerous stormy passages and acrimonious personal charges. Early in the day Mr. Morgan (Ala.) called up his resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba and recognizing both parties as belligerents. He spoke for some time in a dispassionate manner on the resolution, but was aroused by Mr. Hale (Me.) to a series of sharp retorts. It led to the declaration by Mr. Morgan that in stead of sending a lawyer to Cuba to investigate the case of Dr. Ruiz, as was contemplated, the administration would do well to send a ship of war to Havana and demand redress. At another point Mr. Hale questioned Mr. Morgan's statement that Cuban prisoners were "starved" with American prisoners, declaring that the information reaching him (Hale) showed that no such condition existed. The strain occasioned by this charge and denial was relieved by the expiration of the morning hour which cut off the debate. The Morgan resolution lost its place and went to the calendar, but Mr. Morgan will continue his speech today and has given notice of a motion to proceed with the Cuban resolution to a final vote.

Most of the day was given to the bankruptcy bill. Mr. Stewart of Nevada, speaking in opposition. The discussion drifted to the financial question. Mr. Chandler and Mr. Stewart having an amusing discussion on bimetalism. During the day Mr. Earle (Denn., S. C.) introduced a resolution for the immediate reorganization of senate committees and the filling of all vacancies. He spoke briefly for the first time since entering the senate on the injustice of keeping the new senators from committee service. The resolution went over till tomorrow.

The Morgan resolution on the Cuban question then came up for debate.

Mr. Morgan said a movement which in any way embraced the contingency of war was of such a solemn nature that it should be free from excitement. It was in this view that he approached the subject now. He did not wish to occasion a ferment in the United States, even though the hearts of the American people are full of this subject.

If the United States government had taken proper care of its citizens in Cuba great loss of life and property would have been avoided. But our government had not taken care of its people, and it was time that it did so. This resolution was designed to place the United States in a position to protect its citizens.

"But," he added, "I am almost hopeless after the policy of the past months, that any administration will get its courage up to the point of sending our ships to Havana and demanding justice and liberty for our people."

Mr. Morgan referred to the death of Dr. Ruiz and commented on the reported purpose of the administration to send a lawyer to Havana to investigate. "Instead of hunting out a lawyer to go down to Havana," declared the senator, "our authorities might well send a ship of war to Havana with a commissioner on board and say to Spain: 'If that man has been murdered you must punish the guilty ones, and on the spot make immediate indemnity.'"

"Do I understand," queried Mr. Hale, "that the senator objects to sending to Cuba an agent—be he lawyer or not—to establish the facts?"

"As an American," responded Mr. Morgan, "I would regret to see a lawyer go there, but if I were a British subject I would expect to see a ship of war as well as a lawyer go there."

"What we need," exclaimed Mr. Morgan, "is action, resolution, determination, purpose, conclusion that shall protect the people against these outrages. And one exhibition of that determination in the island of Cuba would do more good than all the lawsuits ever brought."

In the course of his speech Mr. Morgan referred to Spanish prisons being stuffed with American prisoners. This brought on another sharp exchange with Mr. Hale.

"What evidence has the senator (Morgan)," asked Mr. Hale, "that the prisons of Cuba are filled with American citizens? I do not believe that assertion."

"I will answer," responded Mr. Morgan, "by asking a question. I would like to know on what authority the senator from Maine predicates his belief that my statement is not true? Who gave him this information? Where does it come from?"

Mr. Hale stated that he was not called upon to prove a negative. It was for Mr. Morgan to establish the affirmative by records from the state department or from any other authentic sources.

At this point the hour expired for the debate and gave the right of way to the bankruptcy bill.

Mr. Morgan wanted to go on, but it was finally arranged that Mr. Morgan should proceed today. Mr. Hale insisted, however, that the Cuban resolution should be displaced and go to the calendar, although he made no objection to Mr. Morgan's speaking today.

"Then I give notice," concluded Mr. Morgan, "that when I get the floor I will move to proceed to a conclusion with this Cuban resolution. I desire action and a vote, and we ought to act or else drop the subject and let Mr. McKinley deal with it."

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) took the floor to speak on the bankruptcy bill. He argued that the passage of an involuntary bankruptcy law at this time would work incalculable injury to the country. Within two years the country would be urging congress to repeal the law. A bankrupt law was in effect a criminal law and was a terror to the debtor.

## THE GREEKS CELEBRATE.

The King Receives a Great Ovation. Many Cheers For War.

ATHENS, April 7.—The greatest enthusiasm was manifested here during the fetes organized to celebrate the anniversary of the declaration in 1821 of the independence of Greece from Turkish rule. The king and the members of the royal family here, accompanied by the ministers and all the high court and other officials of Athens, attended the religious ceremonies at the Cathedral where a te deum was sung. The king received a great ovation during his passage to and from the Cathedral and he and the ministers were showered with leaflets inscribed, "harrah for war."

The scenes throughout the day, although very brilliant, were lacking in the usual imposing display on account of the large number of troops sent to the frontier. There was a salute of 21 guns in the morning and a free feast of roast lamb, the national dish, was given to the poor.

Throughout the day crowds of people paraded the streets cheering the king and for war with Turkey. The celebration commenced with the te deum at the Cathedral. En route the horses of the carriage occupied by the crown prince became alarmed, bolted and the vehicle was overturned. A scene of tremendous excitement followed. The people rushed to the spot from all sides and raised the carriage. The prince, who was not hurt, soon entered the king's carriage and proceeded to the Cathedral.

There were no manifestations upon the part of the crowd when the foreign representatives passed, but when the cortege reached the Cathedral there were terrific shouts of "long live war," "long live Crete" and "long live the king."

There was another popular demonstration in front of the university. Large numbers of Greek flags were displayed and wreaths were deposited on the statues of the heroes of Greek independence. Patriotic speeches were made, the warlike sentiments were loudly applauded and the speakers received ovations.

### BRYAN CALLS ON MCKINLEY.

The Democratic Candidate a Visitor at the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—There were some important callers at the White House. First came Senator Hanna of Ohio, who had just returned from Cleveland. He was with Mr. McKinley half an hour. While Mr. Hanna was still in the White House Mr. Bryan, the late Democratic candidate for president, called with Representative McMillin of Tennessee and Attorney General Smythe of Nebraska, to pay his respects to his successful rival. They were immediately ushered into Mr. McKinley's private office. The president, who was talking to a group of gentlemen, advanced and the president and the candidate shook hands cordially. Mr. Bryan remarked upon the president's apparent good health and the latter spoke of the fact that he had been seen by the newspapers that Mr. Bryan was here to argue a case before the supreme court. He also said he had received a copy of Mr. Bryan's book a few days ago, but as yet had not had time to read it.

"There is no law which compels you to read it," remarked Mr. Bryan, smiling. After a further exchange of courtesies and pleasantries Mr. Bryan retired. He expressed a desire to be shown through the White House and Doorkeeper Dubois conducted him through the various parlors and the conservatory. In the main parlor, just as he was emerging, he met Mrs. McKinley, who was going out for a drive, and saluted her cordially. Mrs. McKinley acknowledged the salute with a smile, but it is doubtful whether she recognized him. On the portico, while awaiting the arrival of the carriage in which he had driven to the White House, Mr. Bryan was besieged with newspaper men, who asked for his views on the Ohio and Michigan elections. "They indicate that confidence has been restored," he said, laughing heartily. "They need no explanation from me," he added. "They speak for themselves."

### Conference of Latter Day Saints.

LAMONI, Ia., April 7.—The annual conference of the Latter Day Saints was called to order by President Joseph Smith. The conference organized by confirming President Smith in the chair permanently. Prayer was offered by W. H. Keller of Ohio. The chair appointed a credential committee. The president outlined the past and present condition of the church, reporting 1,840 baptisms. He regretted the unwillingness of the Utah wing to meet this church on a well defined basis of established principles. Speaking by others followed.

### A Suit For Damages.

TOPEKA, April 7.—A damage suit of \$20,000 has been filed in the United States circuit court by the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York against Webb McCallins, commissioner, and his bondsmen. In the bill it is charged that the company has sustained losses equal to that sum since the insurance commissioner a month ago refused the company a license to do business in Kansas. The petition alleges the commissioner's action was taken at special instance of attorneys for Hillman to force the payment of an alleged fraudulent claim.

### Postmaster General's Daughter Married.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Postmaster General Gary left early for his home in Baltimore to remain until Thursday. The wedding of his daughter, Miss Ida Catherine Gary, to Mr. Francis Edward Fegram took place there at the Brown Memorial church today, and many officials will go over from here and other circles of Washington society will be largely represented.

### Asking For an Appropriation.

JACKSON, Miss., April 7.—The governor telegraphed Secretary Alger asking for an appropriation of \$100,000 from congress, which he says will close the crevasses in this state, give employment to all the needy and allow people to work land in 30 days.

## A BIG DEMOCRATIC DAY.

### They Won Several Notable Victories.

### MAYOR MCKINSON IS RE-ELECTED.

McKinson Wins in Spite of the Hard Fight Against Him—Taffel and the Democratic Ticket Succeeded in Cincinnati—The Results in Other Cities.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—The election in Cincinnati today was for mayor, other city offices, members of the board of legislation. The Republican ticket was headed by Levi C. Goodale for mayor and the Democratic ticket by Gustave Taffel, the latter being elected by a plurality of 7,320, while the city gave McKinley a plurality of almost 20,000 last November, and Caldwell, Rep., for mayor three years ago, a plurality of 6,755. The Democratic ticket had three Republicans on it, for city auditor, treasurer, and corporation counsel.

The ticket, headed by Gustave Taffel, was victorious throughout, the lowest plurality being for one of the Republicans, E. O. Eshelby, for city treasurer, who received only 309 plurality. The issue here was on Geo. B. Cox, who has been recognized as a boss in city and county politics for years, and the controlling factor in state politics. The ticket headed by Goodale was named by Cox, and the issue was made against it as a Cox ticket. Democratic gains were made in the Republican wards.

CLEVELAND, April 5.—[By Associated Press].—The indications are that McKisson, Republican, will be elected mayor over Farley, Democrat. Remainder of the Republican ticket probably successful.

BUSHNELL'S TOWN DEMOCRATIC. SPRINGFIELD, April 5.—[By Associated Press].—Democrats today carried the home of Governor Bushnell, electing John M. Good mayor, by about 600 majority. The rest of the Republican ticket elected.

BLACK MAYOR OF COLUMBUS. COLUMBUS, April 6.—[By Associated Press].—Samuel L. Black, Democrat, was elected over Emmett Hopkins, Republican, by 127 plurality. Last fall the city gave McKinley 3,100 plurality.

AKRON HAS A DEMOCRATIC MAYOR. AKRON, April 6.—[By Associated Press].—The contest for mayor indicates the election of Young, Democrat. McKinley carried the city by 175. The rest of the Republican ticket is elected by 300.

HAMILTON EASILY DEMOCRATIC. HAMILTON, O., April 5.—[By Associated Press].—Bosch, Democrat, was elected mayor by over one thousand. The entire Democratic city ticket is elected.

ZANESVILLE DEMOCRATIC TOO. ZANESVILLE, April 5.—[By Associated Press].—The entire Democratic city ticket was elected here today by about 500.

IRONTON GOES REPUBLICAN. IRONTON, O., April 5.—[By Associated Press].—Enoch F. Tyler, Republican, was elected by 65 over Albert M. Collett, Democrat. The Republican city ticket is elected by a greatly decreased majority. The normal Republican majority is 700.

MINTURE AT DAYTON. DAYTON, April 5.—[By Associated Press].—The Democrats elected trustees by 3,000. Republicans elected infirmity directors, council and school board. REPUBLICANS SWEEP TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 5.—[By Associated Press].—Samuel M. Jones, mayor, and the entire city Republican ticket were elected by majorities ranging from 700 to 200.

NEWARK DIVIDES THINGS. NEWARK, April 5.—[By Associated Press].—Democrats elect marshal and solicitor. Republicans elect street commissioner, cemetery trustee and justice. Democrats carry six of eight councilmen with majorities from 40 to 180.

LIGHT VOTE AT SANDUSKY. SANDUSKY, April 5.—[By Associated Press].—Democrats carried the city by about 200. Republicans gain the council. Light vote. [No political significance in the result.]

### NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

HOW IT WENT IN NAVARRE. NAVARRE, April 6.—The election yesterday resulted in victory for the following, all of whom are Democrats with three specified exceptions: Township trustee, James Teasel; assessor, (A) David Whitmore; assessor, (B) A. Marchand; justices of the peace, John Loew and E. J. Walker; constables, Thomas Paxton and J. Lind; cemetery director, Kern Aekerman; councilmen, Philip Loew, Edward Baltzer, George Ray Rep., and D. A. Fisher, Rep.; school board, G. A. Sinterhen, Peter P. Welch, D. A. Fisher, Rep.

NOTES FROM BROOKFIELD. WEST BROOKFIELD, April 6.—The Epworth League will hold a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Levers on Wednesday evening, April 7. A cordial invitation is extended to all. The meeting of the board of education, this evening, will be the last for this year. All bills should be presented.

NAVARRA'S NEW ENTERPRISE. NAVARRA, April 6.—The Navarre Glass and Specialty Company, with a capital stock of \$20,000, organized for the manufacture of glass marbles and other specialties, met last night and

elected E. Converse, Wm. Wanamaker, I. B. Pocock, D. A. Fisher, R. Hug, M. J. Murphy and J. H. Leighton directors. The following officers were then elected: E. Converse, president; I. B. Pocock, vice-president; W. H. Stahl, secretary, and Wm. Wanamaker, treasurer. Arrangements have been made to locate the plant at Opera Park. Work will be commenced on Wednesday.

### BURGOLARS AT BURTON CITY.

ORRVILLE, April 5.—The country store of Wenger & Co., of Burton City, a village three miles east of here, was broken into, last night, by thieves, and clothing, tobacco and other articles taken. The amount is not known, but was considerable. The office of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad was broken into the same night, and several telegraph instruments were broken and rendered useless. There is no clue. Last night some miscreant broke one of the large plate glasses in the front of Riley Howley's saloon, in Market street, by throwing a brick through it.

## NEWMAN STILL SOLID.

### A Clean Republican Victory on Monday.

### BITS OF INTERESTING NEWS.

That Navarre Enterprise Being Discussed on the Hill—A Company Formed for the Purchase of a Coal Mine—News of Other Towns.

NEWMAN, April 7.—Our township election passed off quietly on Monday, ninety-one votes being polled in this precinct. The result in the township is a clean Republican victory, except on constable and the Canal Fulton assessor. Trustee, long term, C. H. Roderick; trustee, short term, M. L. Stock; treasurer, Howell Williams; constables, Geo. Becker, John Johnson and Joseph Ford; justice of the peace, Robert A. Pollock; assessor for this precinct, Joseph C. Bell; supervisor, Timothy Basie, Mr. Roderick and his manager desire to return their gilt edged thanks to their many friends over the township for their earnest and effective support during the campaign.

While the 18-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Ramsey, fell from a chair last Thursday and broke his collar bone, Dr. Jones, of Canal Fulton, reduced the fracture, and the little fellow is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Watkins have disposed of their property to Rodie Lewis, and have moved their household effects to Massillon, and will reside in Washington avenue. Wm. Forrest, jr., Thos. H. Currie and David Naysmith have formed a partnership and purchased a country coal mine near the old Canton fair grounds. We wish them success. Edward Poyson, of Warren, the realistic impersonator, will give an entertainment in the church on Saturday evening, April 10. Half the proceeds are to go toward repairing the church building, which is much needed. Admission 10c. Everybody welcome.

Archibald Findley attended the funeral of James Campbell, west of Canal Fulton, last Sunday. He had been acquainted with the deceased for forty-seven years. The postoffice department, at Newman, extends congratulations to John P. Yockey on receiving the appointment as postmaster at Canal Fulton. The Rev. Mr. Roper, of Canton, delivered an elegant discourse, in our village church, last Sabbath afternoon, to an attentive and appreciative audience. Thos. Kennedy, the whole-souled foreman, of the Navarre coal mine, visited his old friends here, Sunday and Monday. He is busy agitating the formation of a joint stock company, to manufacture glass marbles at Navarre for advertising purposes. It promises to be an extensive affair. The Rev. Mr. Lister, a former pastor of our village, called on his friends part of last week. James Ralston is spending a few days with his brother, William, at Columbus this week, taking in the sights. Miss Gwenie Rummis spent several days, the past week, with her sister, Mrs. W. Allan at Genoa.

A STANWOOD MARRIAGE. STANWOOD, April 8.—Election is over and the successful candidates are around treating the boys. Chas. Swigart was elected precinct assessor over Arthur Shilling by four votes. John Kipfer was elected road supervisor in this district. A. Clark Oberlin will have a public sale on the old homestead Saturday, April 10, at 1 p. m. Mines are working very slow at present. Woodland and Pocock less than half time. Mrs. L. J. Oberlin and family are visiting relatives at this place.

Mrs. Aaron Altland has been on the sick list the past two weeks with lung fever, but is much improved at present. The marriage of Clark Oberlin and Miss Daisy Shilling took place at the home of the bride on last Wednesday evening in the presence of over one hundred invited guests. The bride was the recipient of many useful and beautiful presents. Mr. and Mrs. Oberlin will take up their abode on the David Oberlin homestead.

NOTES FROM GREENTOWN. GREENTOWN, April 8.—J. L. Maurer was a business visitor to Canton on Wednesday. Miss Dora Wise, of Akron, is at home on a visit. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Miller are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. H. A. Hine, at Akron. A new attraction, in the shape of a traveling photo-

graph gallery, has come to town. Mrs. O. B. Jones and children, Marie and Olin, of this place, and Miss Jones, of Homestead, Pa., spent last week at M. E. Union, the guests of Prof. and Mrs. G. W. Clarke. The Epworth League of the M. E. church spent a very pleasant and profitable evening at their meeting Tuesday night. A literary programme was rendered by the talent of the league, and the affair was voted a success by all present. The death of Mr. A. B. Stoner occurred Tuesday evening at his home, south of town. Mr. Stoner was born in this vicinity thirty-nine years ago, and he has resided here all his life, his death being caused by Bright's disease. His wife, whose maiden name was Miss Frick, and three children survive him. Mr. Stoner has always been one of Lake township's most trusted citizens as well as one of its prosperous farmers, he having bought a fine country home just two years ago. The sympathy of the entire neighborhood is with the bereaved family. The election held last Monday resulted in a victory for the Democratic party. The winners are as follows: Township trustee, A. J. Smith; township treasurer, John Wagner; justice of the peace, Frank Pfeiffer; assessor, William Miller.

### ELECTION IN JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

CRYSTAL SPRING, April 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Danekly left for Philadelphia, last week, at which place they will make their future home. H. M. Platt went to Lorain, Tuesday morning, in search of employment. B. Post is on the sick list. Last Sunday evening marked the closing scenes of our singing society. Miss Mayme Crookston, of Massillon, visited friends at his place last Wednesday.

The winter term of school closed last Friday. A number of householders were present. Exercises were rendered by the scholars, including a grand march. The spring term will commence on April 12, with J. H. Braucher as teacher in the upper room. Miss Meta B. Housman will take charge of the primary department. The election held Monday at this place passed off very quietly, a fair vote being polled, although some twenty ballots were thrown away that did not count, of which about one-half were blanks. It seems the oftener some people vote the more mistakes they make. The following are successful candidates for the various township offices: Trustee, Harris L. Smith; constable, F. Keck; treasurer, J. Fierster; justice of the peace, Nelson M. Keck; assessor, Millport precinct, Barney Post, no opposition; road supervisor, William Dunekly. The latter was elected by a majority of one vote.

### NEWS OF MARSHALLVILLE.

MARSHALLVILLE, April 8.—The Bangham Township Teachers' Association will hold its sixth monthly session at Banker Hill on Saturday afternoon, April 10. Everybody interested in the schools is invited to be present. Miss Carrie Gensomer, a pupil of the Canton high school, spent her vacation with her parents at this place. Miss Myrtle Keiffer, of Creston, and E. J. Landis, of the Madisonburg schools, spent Sunday with the family of J. W. Keiffer. Miss Edith Keck, a student of the university at Wooster, who spent her vacation with her parents at this place, returned to Wooster Tuesday. C. A. Hinderer, superintendent at Madisonburg the past winter, after spending a week with his parents, has gone to the university at Wooster, to take up several higher branches, including Latin, trigonometry, etc. Mrs. J. W. Keiffer and son, Cloy, spent Tuesday in Orrville with the former's mother, Mrs. Wm. Pinkley. Mr. and Mrs. David Kline moved to Clinton, Monday. Garfield Gensomer entertained a number of his young friends at his home in North Mill street, Friday evening. All report a splendid time. Mr. and Mrs. Ira Shafer have moved to Barborton. Mrs. Mary Shanklin and son, Walter, spent Sunday with friends in this vicinity. Prof. Leisy reports 104 applicants at the county examination on Saturday. Only 126 certificates have been granted this year.

### MINERS RETURN TO MICHIGAN.

EAST GREENVILLE, April 6.—Quite a surprise was sprung on the people of this vicinity, by the sudden closing of our clothing store, one day last week. Jos. Thomas, of Navarre, gave two very entertaining lectures, at the school house on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. The buildings at the Howell's mine are nearing completion. The miners of this place, who have returned from Michigan a few weeks ago, have, with the addition of a few more, returned to that place to resume work. We wish them a safe journey and very prosperous work. Mr. and Mrs. David Phillips, of Camp Creek, Sundayed at the home of John Walter. Communion services at the M. E. church, Sunday, April 8. For a full line of general merchandise, call and examine the stock of John L. Howells & Co., Seavers Bros., of North Lawrence, have purchased the meat market, formerly owned by C. S. Hartman, and will be very much obliged for the patronage of the vicinity. The sinking of the Howells' mine, on the farm of Abraham Zupp, was begun last Monday. Michael Hines, formerly of West Brookfield, has moved his household effects to this place. The election vote at this place, last Monday, was not near as large as the former election. We wish that our citizens would take a greater interest in our township election hereafter. We believe that it was due to this, that one of our Republican candidates was defeated.

If the system is fortified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes rich, red blood, there is little danger of sickness.

Now is the time to subscribe



HALLUCINATIONS.

SOME OF THE CURIOUS EXAMPLES RECORDED IN HISTORY.

The Lives of Many Great Men Have Been Influenced by Visions—Frequently They Have Been Prophetic; at Other Times They Have Caused Tragedies.

The importance of the part played by dominant hallucinations in the history of the world can scarcely be overrated. Julius Caesar, Napoleon Bonaparte, Socrates, Luther, Ignatius Loyola, are but a few of the great men whose lives were intimately entwined with ruling delusions. In these cases the illusions seem to have been persistent and not to have been produced by any voluntary effort on the part of the seer. On the other hand, Talma could walk on to the stage and after staring at the brilliant and applauding audience for a few seconds would see nothing but rows of grinning skeletons. In this he seems to have forestalled Herr Roentgen, for the skeletons were in the exact positions of the members of the audience and changed their postures with every variation of their positions. It was this grisly "house" that the great actor delivered some of his grandest histrionic efforts.

Goethe, as might be expected, called up pleasant and more peaceful visions. At will he could see a flower in the center of his visual field. He thus described it: "This flower does not for a moment preserve its form; it is generally decomposed, and from its interior are born other flowers with colored, or sometimes green, petals. These are not natural flowers, but fantastic, nevertheless regular, figures, such as the roses of sculptors."

The capacity for thus producing at will a lovely object had, however, the disadvantage described by Abercrombie in his famous "Inquiry Concerning the Intellectual Powers," that they were not as a rule dismissible at pleasure. Blake, after studying a model seated in a chair, could continue seeing her clearly when the chair was empty. This must have been an economical way of hiring a subject for the hour and would be an acceptable talent in these days of highly paid models. The ghastly case described by Sir Walter Scott of the man who knew that he was dying, and knew equally well that there was nothing whatever the matter with him, is perhaps too familiar to need more than passing mention. The black cat that this luckless man saw was, to use his own words, "no less held out, but a bubble of the elements which has no existence." This animal was as complex in form as the cat's metaphor, for it would turn suddenly into a court usher, and the usher in his turn would become a skeleton. This man showed no symptoms of insanity and was fully aware of the unreality of what he saw, which must greatly have added to the persistent misery of his condition.

An old gentleman described by the late Dr. Elam had a power of conjuring up, often without voluntary effort, two or more charming dancing girls, and the antics of these nymphs continued until sleep came to the rescue. The old fellow was of a particularly pious and proper turn of mind, so that their gratuitous ballet was presumably wasted on him. Nicolai of Berlin, a very level headed savant, was troubled for two months with the vision of a corpse. The hallucination lasted as a rule exactly eight minutes, and the body was apparently always steady at a uniform distance of about ten feet from the observer.

This trouble supervened suddenly after a violent quarrel in which Nicolai had been engaged. Ultimately the corpse and all the poor man's other delusions were driven back to their own sphere by the prosaic attacks of leeches on the temples. This treatment was also most effective in dispelling the visions of a certain clergyman in Hampshire late in the last century. He habitually engaged in personal encounters with the devil, until the leeches drove the fiend from out of his visual field. Dr. Bostock, the psychologist, saw the heads of his friends "in relief, like medallions." Curiously enough, he could never engrave up their features.

The great Napoleon was, as is generally known, invariably attended by a star. This story was implicitly believed at the time, and it is said to have been first related by General Rapp, who, on visiting the emperor's tent at night, found Bonaparte exactly pointing to a corner of the tent, crying: "Do you see that?—my star! It is shining there before you!" At the period of the reformation wrestling with the evil one in propria persona was by no means an uncommon exercise. Luther several times engaged in these combats. Mr. Lecky tells us of the young monk who rushed up to St. Pachomius and Palestine in the desert and told them exactly of the beautiful woman who had tempted him in his cell and "having worked her purpose," had vanished miraculously in the air, leaving him half dead upon the ground. The story goes on to say that the young monk, "with a wild shriek, broke away from his saintly listeners" and rushed across the desert till he arrived at the next village and there leaped into the open furnace of the public baths and perished in the flames.

Casotto was reported to have habitually dreamed with his eyes open, so that at the dinner party he suddenly said that he saw Condorcet, who was one of the guests in prison and taking poison to avoid the headman's ax, nobody paid much attention. The event, however, happened within two years under the precise circumstances described.—London Standard.

The New Yorker of the present day is inclined to smile when he reads that on the Fourth of July, 1795, the parade of soldiers in that city numbered 906 men. Their route was from the Battery up Broadway to the new Presbyterian church, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Edward Livingston.

GRANT ROUGHS IT.

He Slept in a Pigeon After the Battle of the Wilderness.

The general and staff bivouacked upon the ground. The night was quite chilly, and a couple of fires were lighted to add to our comfort. General Grant lay down with his officers beside one of the fires without any covering. When asleep, an aid quietly spread an overcoat over him. For about four hours we all kept turning over every few minutes so as to get warmed on both sides, imitating with our bodies the diurnal motion of the earth as it exposes its sides alternately to the heat of the sun. When daylight broke it was seen that a low board structure close to which the general in chief had lain down was a pigeon, but its former occupants had disappeared and were probably at that time nourishing the stomachs of the cavalry troops of the invading army. Unfortunately the odors of the place had not taken their departure with the pigeons, but remained to add to the discomfort of the bivouackers. Sheridan's cavalry had had a fight at this place the afternoon before, in which he had defeated the opposing force, and the ground in the vicinity, strewn with the dead, offered ample evidence of the severity of the struggle.

At daylight on the morning of the 8th active operations were in progress throughout the columns. General Sheridan had ordered his cavalry to move by different roads to seize the bridges crossing the Po river. General Meade modified these orders and directed a portion of the cavalry to move in front of Warren's infantry on the Spottsylvania Court House road. The enemy were felling trees and placing other obstacles in the way in order to impede the movement, and the cavalry was afterward withdrawn and the infantry directed to open the way.

About sunrise General Grant, after taking off his coat and shaking it to rid it of some of the dust in which he had lain down, shared with the staff officers some soldiers' rations and then seated himself on the ground by the roadside to take his morning smoke.—General Horace Porter in Century.

WALES' GOOD NATURE.

It Averted Threatened Trouble During His Canadian Tour.

Stephen Fiske describes the Prince of Wales' visit to America in the Ladies' Home Journal and relates these interesting incidents of his tour through Canada. "The Catholics had gained a little victory over the stern Duke of Newcastle at Quebec, and now the Orangemen demanded to be allowed to present addresses to the prince and to be received separately from their Catholic fellow citizens. The duke consulted with Governor General Head and refused to permit this distinction. At Kingston an Orange demonstration was prepared, and the royal party did not land from the steamer. The Orangemen chartered another steamer and pursued the prince to Brockton, but again he was not allowed to go on shore. At Coburg a party of 50 Canadian gentlemen took the horses from his carriage and drew him through the pretty hamlet. At Toronto the mayor apologized for the display of Orange flags. The prince was booed and hissed when he attended church, and serious riots were feared.

"All trouble was averted, however, by the good humor of the prince himself. He was taking a drive with the duke, and the Orangemen hastily hung a banner across the road so that the royal party had to drive under it. Newcastle was indignant and ordered the coachman to turn back; but, lo! another Orange banner had been hung to cut off the retreat. Then the prince laughed heartily, took off his hat to the flag and was cheered by the Orangemen. However, the duke was not mollified, and the journey to Niagara falls was expedited. The prince first saw the great falls on Sept. 15. A number of riding horses had been provided by the Canadian government, and he mounted at once and rode to view the falls from various points."

Cases of Kleptomania.

That plenty of genuine cases of kleptomania undoubtedly exist is well known to both legal and medical experts. There was, for instance, the case of a not very long deceased nobleman who frequently pocketed his hostess' spoons at a dinner party, and whose pockets were invariably searched by his man on his return, with a view to prompt restitution.

In another case a lady who was quite rational upon other points was discovered to have 15 bags concealed about her, in which were over 1,100 little articles which she had stolen and concealed, although nearly every one was absolutely worthless. A clergyman has been known to steal Bibles under the impression that he was thereby propagating the gospel. Another gentleman, sane in other respects, invariably stole the towels from any hotel he stopped at while traveling and returned them when he got home, and, oddest of all, there has been a case of a man who would never eat food which he had not stolen. He was a man of means, and his personal attendant used to hide his meals, so that he might think he himself had stolen them, in order to induce him to eat.—Lady's Pictorial.

One Kind of Business.

Bystander—Wasn't that a pretty stiff price you asked that man for those shoes?

Storekeeper—Yes; that's business. They're not good for anything, so of course he won't come again. Therefore we might as well get as much as we can out of him.—Boston Transcript.

The bite of the mosquito would scarcely be noticed were it not for the fact that the insect injects into the wound an acrid juice, which causes the itching and painful sensation.

The myrtle plant has always been regarded as an emblem of love. Among the Greeks and Romans it was planted in cemeteries.

CHILDREN'S EYES.

A PHYSICIAN ON THE IMPORTANCE OF CARING FOR THEM.

Dispositions Sometimes Affected by Trouble of the Eyesight—Benefits of Using Properly Adjusted Glasses—Valuable Advice to Parents.

About two years ago a lady brought two of her sons, aged respectively 9 and 11, to me to have their eyes examined to see if glasses were needed. She had taken this step partially on my invitation and as a matter of precaution, as she was well aware that both herself and her husband had defective eyes, and some of her children were already wearing glasses for troubles which were without doubt hereditary. In answer to questions about the general health of the children, their disposition, complaints they made regarding headache, etc., she made the following statement:

"I really am puzzled to know what to do with the older boy. He seems so irritable and cross after a few days at school, and he always seems to be spoiling for a fight. His health seems very good, with the exception of headache after study, but he is not nearly as far advanced in school for his age as his younger brother."

After making a careful examination I prescribed glasses for the older one, but told the mother that the younger one did not need them at the present time. I did not see anything of the children or the mother for six months, at which time, when meeting the mother, she told me the glasses had worked a marvelous change in her son, and he wore them constantly and could not bear to be without them. He was now picking up in his school work and was better natured than she had ever known him before.

This child is only one of many thousands in our schools today who are having their dispositions ruined and are called dull and stupid by their parents and teachers through no fault of their own. Being perhaps born with a defect in sight, they do not know of any different world from that which they see through defective eyes, consequently cannot relate their troubles to their parents, as they are entirely unconscious of their defect. Therefore I wish to emphasize most emphatically that it is the duty of all parents and teachers to mark very closely any peculiarity that children may have in looking at objects at a long distance or close at hand, such as squinting their eyes, frowning, looking sideways from partially closed eyes and particularly regarding the distance at which they hold their reading matter from their eyes, for it is natural for a child, or for a grown person, for that matter, who has normal sight to hold clearly printed reading matter about 15 inches from his eyes. Should this be varied to any extent, such as drawing the reading quite close to the eyes or holding it at arm's length, it is almost a sure sign that there is something wrong.

People who have strong eyes usually have but little sympathy for those who are less fortunate in this respect.

The necessity of glasses to assist a child in school work, which will put it on a more even footing with the other students, is not appreciated by many parents who are otherwise thoughtful and considerate of the welfare of their children, and who are in many cases undergoing privations that their children may secure an education. Do not be too ready to judge these children as having a bad for glasses or wishing to wear them because some of their playmates do. Better be a little over-cautious in having the child's eyes examined than to take too much responsibility in this matter in your own hands, for no honest optician will advise you to put glasses on a child unless they are sure to prove an advantage.

Another point which I think should be proclaimed loud and long to the different parents is the fact that nine of every ten cases of strabismus (cross eyes) existing among children under the age of 12 can be wholly cured by the very simple and painless method of wearing glasses, whereas if this matter is left until the child has reached maturity it requires a painful operation, which in the majority of cases is not altogether successful then, for it is not alone the matter of appearance that the parents are responsible for. But children who are cross eyed and allowed to remain in this condition any length of time are almost certain to lose the use of one eye wholly or in part, owing to the length of time they are allowed to go in this way. Very few children are born cross eyed, and almost every mother will tell you that this misfortune was due to some sickness, a fall or something of the kind which happened when they were beginning to walk, when in reality the accident or sickness only marked the time that the child first began to use its eyes to discriminate small objects, and the straining of the eyes to see caused them to cross.

Another reason why many children are allowed to grow up cross eyed is because physicians in general practice have heretofore been so grossly ignorant of these subjects that they have informed the mother that the child would probably outgrow this trouble. This is a mistake. Cross eyes are produced by straining the sight and very rarely, if ever, are outgrown. Babies sometimes have the appearance of being slightly cross eyed, owing to the formation of the lids when they are very small. This, of course, may be outgrown. But when parents notice their child's eyes cross temporarily when looking at an object close at hand, even though they remain so for a few moments only, they will use the best of judgment in having the matter investigated at once. Do not think that an operation will do away with wearing glasses in these cases, for glasses almost invariably go with an operation, and you cannot change this matter, however much you may wish to do so.—Dr. W. I. Seymour in Omaha World-Herald.

CRACKING BILLIARD BALLS.

Frankish Results of Blizzard Weather on the Ivory Globes.

Dudley Kavanagh, the champion of billiards in the days of the supremacy of the old four ball American game, talking the other night about the habit of ivory billiard balls to crack if not carefully protected from cold drafts, related this amusing incident:

"About 30 years ago, when I kept a billiard room in Fulton street, I got out a box of ivories one winter morning to do some practicing before my customers would arrive. I had been playing for about five minutes, when I undertook to make a sharp drive with the spot ball. I struck it fairly in the middle, the cue going clean through the ball, knocking out what the experts call the 'heart' or center of the ball. It got chilled and had cracked all around the center. The ball was ruined for regular playing purposes, but I had heaps of fun with it afterward. I explained to certain of my customers, who were jovial sort of fellows, fond of a joke, that we could make a joker of the cracked ball.

"I found when I replaced the 'heart' that the ball had all the appearance of a sound one, and that the 'heart' would remain in place until the ball was struck sharply. These customers, who were aware of the secret, would come in occasionally with other friends and start a game. When the proper time came, the man who had been selected as the victim of the joke would be engaged in conversation with one of the players, while another would slyly remove one of the sound balls when the victim wasn't looking and replace it with the cracked ivory.

"It's your turn, George," one of the jokers would cry out, and then the victim played. Sometimes on the very first stroke the player would knock the loose 'heart' out of place, and pounce the ball on the tip of his cue. The shot generally astonished the spectators. Then they would roar with laughter and applaud with enthusiasm. The maker of the mysterious shot was always the most bewilderer of men in the establishment. He would examine the pincioned ball closely and then scrutinize the dislodged 'heart.'"

"Well, George," they told him laughingly, "there isn't a professional alive who could beat that shot. It's the greatest on record."

"It was many, many months before that cracked ball ceased to be a source of wonder and amusement to the downtown business men."

Since Dudley's days in Fulton street, the same accident has occasionally happened, and Sexton, Tim Flynn, George Slosson and Maurice Daly each have "heartless" billiard balls, which they keep as curiosities. Flynn's specimen had the "heart" knocked out of it in a game of 15 ball pool, where the player burst the pyramid in the effort to pocket three balls or more on the opening stroke.—New York Sun.

The Elder Mr. Rush's Great Day.

He is an elderly gentleman of means. He has a standing high in the church and has contributed to charities. In the business world he has secured an honored place for his firm.

Having resided in Chicago for so many years and having contributed generously, although modestly, to its up-building, it would seem that he should have a reputation. And he did have a reputation. The comparative few who knew him held him in great respect. But he never really tasted the sweets of popularity until his son made a touchdown.

Never until his son became a public character, with his picture in all sorts of publications and the glory of his deeds put into display type, did the father know what it was to hear people whispering to one another: "Do you see that old gentleman? Well, he's Mr. Rush, father of the great half back."

Never before did he have people call him on the phone and say: "Congratulations, Mr. Rush. This has been a great day."

If he happens in at the athletic club, enthusiastic men, young and old, seize him by the hand and tell him how he ought to be envied, and want to know if he had anything up on the game.

Greatness has been thrust upon him. The name which lay hidden in the directory for years has suddenly become a household word.

All of a sudden the father finds himself blinking in a glare of reflected glory.

His son has made a touchdown. He doesn't know how or why the touch down was made, and secretly he has no concern as to the condition of his son's game ankle, but he finds that whereas he was nobody he is now the father of a half back.—Chicago Record.

Insulted Over the Wire.

A telegraph operator on one of the morning papers recently told me a good story of how he got rid of a too frequent visitor, whose nightly calls during business hours had come to be a nuisance. The intruder was also an operator, but was temporarily out of a job. One evening he came in as usual and plauted himself in a chair. Receiving no answers to his questions, he lapsed into silence and listened to the steady click of the instrument. Suddenly a look of disgust crossed his face. He arose, glared at the operator, who kept on writing, turned on his heel and walked out. This happened a week ago, and he has not called since. What was the cause of his sudden departure? That is easily answered. In response to a previous request, the operator at the other end of the line sent this message, "Is that idiot with you again tonight?"—Syracuse Post.

A New Woman of Oregon.

A hosting woman hotel keeper of Burns, Or., who is credited with being one of the best looking as well as most successful hotel keepers in eastern Oregon, advertises in a recent issue of the local newspaper that she will not be responsible hereafter for any debts contracted by her husband or her son.

Will Not Perform Miracles But It Will Cure.



DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVE Cures nervous prostration. Not miraculously, but scientifically, by first removing the germs of disease, and then supplying healthy nerve food, increasing the appetite, helping digestion and strengthening the entire system. Desperate cases require prolonged treatment as shown by that of Mrs. M. B. Reed, of Delta, Iowa, who writes: "As the result of a lightning stroke, the physicians said I had a light stroke of paralysis, my limbs would all draw up I would have throbbings in my chest that seemed unendurable. For three months I could not sleep and for three weeks I could not close my eyes. I prayed for sleep, and felt that if relief did not come I would be dead or insane. I took Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve and the second night slept two hours and from that time on my health improved; slowly at first, but steadily and surely. I took in all 40 bottles, and I cannot express how grateful I am, for I am now perfectly well, and have taken no medicine for over four months." Dr. Miles' Nerve is sold by druggists on guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on heart and nerves free. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Restores Health.

Health..... prayed for sleep, and felt that if relief did not come I would be dead or insane. I took Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve and the second night slept two hours and from that time on my health improved; slowly at first, but steadily and surely. I took in all 40 bottles, and I cannot express how grateful I am, for I am now perfectly well, and have taken no medicine for over four months." Dr. Miles' Nerve is sold by druggists on guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on heart and nerves free. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Pennyroyal Pills. Original and Only Genuine. Safe and reliable. For Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, etc. Take one or two pills three or four times a day. For Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, etc. Take one or two pills three or four times a day. For Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, etc. Take one or two pills three or four times a day.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTUREBOOK MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$18 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$13 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by travelling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its minutiae most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, including bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, Soudan, Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes travelling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHAEFER, G. P. A. D. & C. Detroit, Mich.

\$2.50 Cleveland to Buffalo

ALSO DAILY LINE BETWEEN Cleveland & Toledo

Via "C. & E. LINE." Steamers "City of Buffalo," (new) "State of Ohio" and "State of New York"

DAILY TIME TABLE.

Sunday Included May 30 to October 3. Lv. Cleveland 7:30 p. m. Lv. Buffalo 7:30 a. m. Ar. Buffalo 7:30 p. m. Ar. Cleveland 7:30 a. m. Central Standard Time.

Take the "C. & E. Line" steamers and en route to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Tor. to New York, Boston, Albany, 1,000 Islands or any Eastern or Canadian Point.

Cheap Excursions Weekly to Niagara Falls

Send 4 cents postage for tourist pamphlet. For further information ask your nearest Coupon Ticket Agent, or address W. F. HERMAN, T. F. NEWMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt. CLEVELAND, O. Gen. Manager.

Suggestions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit. The use of condiments in your food, such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite. In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food. If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee. Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry. Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating. If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water. Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red. Have a regular time for rest and eating. Keep your feet warm, and head cool. If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness. Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cast them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your disposition, weaken your body, and ruin your health. Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one. Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over. Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES DO.

Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted; the second, to get rid of the disease; the third, to restore the patient to his normal condition. He does not take any money for his services, but he does take a small fee for his medicine. He does not take any money for his services, but he does take a small fee for his medicine. He does not take any money for his services, but he does take a small fee for his medicine.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES NOT DO.

He does not frighten people into doctoring by holding up a picture of a person who has died. He does not urge the sick to take treatment when he knows them to be incurable. He does not hold the sick under his care merely for the sake of their life, but for the sake of their health. He does not persuade helpless incurables to doctor out the last months of their lives, or give up their last time for medicine. He does not take patients under a so-called false guarantee promising to change their lives, or to cure them of their disease, and taking whatever amount he can get, or make the object of his life to export money from the sick.



DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EX. U. S. SURGEON.

Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of Men

All over the country are being slowly bled to death year after year owing to the vital fluids passing out with the urine (water). They feel run down, dragged out and whipped of energy and ambition, but are all unconscious of where the true cause of their trouble lies. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Heart Troubles or Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, but to no purpose. They try patent nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked day and night, as you might say, for years and years. If such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble.

In order to have the skill of the noted Specialist, must either go to such specialist, or the Specialist must go to them. Statistics show that among all chronic diseases, this is the one that is the most difficult to cure. The terrible dread of the sick have of leaving home and going into the turmoil, noise and confusion of a great city, and the worry and exhaustion charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where those patients incurable by their Family Doctor may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city to secure a like quality of skill. The fact that a city specialist visits your country home is a gentleman everywhere. Does Dr. Kutchin cure everybody? No! Does he treat every case that goes to him? No! But he does cure a greater percentage of cases than any specialist of our acquaintance. His business has assumed such gigantic proportions in Ohio that he has found it an absolute necessity to confine his work almost entirely to this State. This enables everyone under his care to communicate with or see the Doctor on short notice at all times.

DR. KUTCHIN IS NO STRANGER IN THIS COUNTY HE HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR VISITS HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all obscure diseased conditions DR. KUTCHIN requests the afflicted to bring a sample of urine for free analysis. This should be the first passed on arising. Let the afflicted remember that DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN visits this country regularly every month for the convenience and benefit of his patients. He can be consulted FREE OF CHARGE in his private parlors at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, April 15, '97

ORRVILLE, TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

Consultation, Examination and Advice, Free.

Return visits made every 28 days.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O.



## BLACK ART ADEPTS.

### STRANGE FEATS OF MEDICINE MEN OF KINGS ISLAND.

Bringing the Dead Back to Life by a Few Incantations and Fumblings—Strange Book Upon Which a Queer People Reside in Apparent Contentment.

"The strangest island in the world," said Captain M. J. Healy of the United States steamer Bear in the Occidental hotel, "is Kings island, 2,500 miles northwest of here and 120 miles off the coast of Siberia.

"It lies almost in the middle of Bering strait, almost equidistant from the Asiatic and American shores. It is inhabited by 186 of the queerest people I ever set eyes upon. The inhabitants comprise men, women and children of all ages, and besides these there are numerous dogs of all degrees except high.

"The island is little more than a rock rising out of the storm tossed waters of the ever turbulent strait. It is about a mile long and half a mile wide, and its sides are so precipitous that they are like cliffs.

"Almost in the middle of the island and at the south side is an indentation made by the rushing waters. This is expanded into a funnellike hole, reaching into the island and out at the top at an angle approximating 50 degrees. The hole is 180 feet deep, and during stormy weather the natives let down a rope and drag up the seals, walrus and other sea animals which they have taken.

"It is on these animals that the natives subsist. They are very expert in taking them, as well as great whales, which they do not fear to attack, and in fact secure as trophies of their prowess. They hunt all these animals in their kayaks—boats so stout and skillfully made that, though they are often tossed over and over by the surf, they are never wrecked and are speedily righted. The boatmen sit with their feet in holes in the boats, clad in water tight walrus skins. These boats will put off successfully where the ordinary boat would not live a minute.

"But about the catch of these walrus and other animals and the strange island. The natives have scooped out queer receptacles on both sides of the entrance on the ledge. These are so cool that they are natural refrigerators, and in these they store the bodies of the animals for future use. There are about 20 of these receptacles or natural refrigerators, and there is nearly always a supply of meat in them, so that the chances of starving at any time are comparatively scarce.

"On the right side of the island above is the village of the Indians. It is a queer town, whose miniature houses are made of walrus skins, stretched on light frames. The ground is so rough that the little skin abodes are ranged one above the other, like houses in a mining camp on a mountain side. In the distance they look small and fragile, but they are full of people and active as beehives.

"From the tossing waves where the bear lay the catarrh-like refrigerators and the village presented a novel appearance.

"The island, although a sort of republic in its government, is ruled by a few medicine men, each of different degrees of importance. The medicine men hold their positions by their remarkable feats of wizardry. Many people have gone to see Hermann and Blitz also in his lifetime and have wondered at the feats they have seen them perform. But I undertake to say that none of these professors of the black art has performed more marvelous things than I have seen these barbarian medicine men do there.

"For instance, I have seen one of these medicine men take a man and lay him on a table and take a big knife and stick it right into him to the handle. The man would writhle, turn pale, gasp and die. Then the medicine man would withdraw the knife, go through a few incantations, fumble over the victim, and in a moment he would get up and go about, sound as ever.

"I have also seen them pluck out rabbits, birds and other forms of animal life from impossible places. They would do things before your eyes that were marvelous to us and to all the natives, for of course the natives believe implicitly in the supernatural powers of their medicine men.

"But the strangest thing I saw happened on board my ship one day. There were about 100 of these natives aboard. One of the natives, a girl, fell down with a hemorrhage and vomited blood all around. The blood came from her lungs in streams. She was lying there on the deck as pale as death, and I thought that she would die there, so I rushed a man off to get Dr. Yeaman, the Bear's surgeon.

"Before the doctor could get there the chief medicine man rushed out, and, going to the girl, he blew first into one ear and then into the other, and then tapped her on the chin, and she got up and was all right again, and she began dancing around on the ship as healthy and active as though there had never been the least thing the matter with her. And mark you, this wasn't two minutes from the time she had hemorrhages. I never saw anything so marvelous in my life. There was all the blood before me on the ship too.

"The strange rock in the sea which is the abode of these natives is about 30 miles from Fort Clarence. I relieved them twice when they had through infortuitous circumstances been bordering on starvation."—San Francisco Call.

#### Good Credit at the Grocer's.

Mother (to newly married daughter)—You don't mean to say, Marie, that you have kept your grocery book for three months and haven't balanced it yet?

"Oh, no, mamma. I left the grocery balance it, he's so much better at figures than I am. And I know he's honest, for he always tells me that he has forgotten to charge something which should have been in."—Brooklyn Life.

## SWINDLING PHYSICIANS.

Never Bunko Games That Are Worked on the Profession.

A correspondent writes: "The following trick is new, I think, and I therefore inform you concerning it, if you choose to give it publicity:

"Act 1.—A man introduces himself at my office as Dr. E. L. Adams of Stroudsburg, Pa., talks (and talks learnedly about the throat) of sending a patient of his, a Mr. Henry Sawyer, in consultation. He then speaks of desiring to buy a spray apparatus, asks me of whom I recommend it. As the 'doctor' is leaving he asks incidentally for one of my cards. It is given.

"Act 2.—He afterward writes on my card a line of introduction to B; presents it, saying he was sent by me, giving details. He orders the apparatus and desires it sent to Dr. Adams, street (who promptly replies by telephone, saying he knows nothing about it); presents a check made payable to his order, indorsed by him, in payment for the spray and receives a balance in cash (in this instance \$10, I believe).

"Act 3.—Check returned; no good. B. writes to Stroudsburg. No Dr. E. L. Adams and no Mr. Sawyer reside there or are known to the postmaster. I, of course, have never seen the Mr. Sawyer.

"Act 4.—The bogus and plausible representative of the medical profession has the money. The trick is, of course, capable of various modifications."

An old trick is being worked upon the members of the medical profession with success in several instances. A man calls at the doctor's office at a time he knows he is away. Asking for the doctor and learning he is out, the man is, oh, so sorry, but maybe the good doctor's wife would answer. The doctor's helpmate is summoned and is informed that the visitor is a patient of the doctor and lives (in one instance) in Newark, N. J. He is anxious to settle a bill of \$29 and asks the wife to give a receipt for that sum. The good wife, overcome both by the vision of a \$20 bill being settled and also by the flattering remarks of the pleasant mannered fellow, gives the receipt. In exchange he presents a certified check for \$25, gets the \$5 in change, and—well, in due time the poor doctor jots down in his account book on the credit side, "For experience, \$5."—Medical Record.

#### SKATING IN OLD DAYS.

How the Sport Became Popular in New York City.

While skating is now one of the most popular sports of the winter season it is only comparatively a few years since it has become so in this city. When the Central park was being constructed in 1860 and the small artificial lake at Fifty-ninth street was nearly completed, the park commissioners announced that it would be thrown open for the use of skaters. A few men took advantage of the invitation, but women could not be induced to go on the ice. The skates then in use were of the most antique pattern, some of the runners extending a long way in front of the foot, ending in a rugged curl. In a crowd these skates were quite dangerous, and the first year skating was anything except popular.

During the next winter the larger lake at the upper end of the mall was in such condition that it could be used for skating. Here there was more room for the sport, but still the women could not be induced to venture on the ice. A number of gentlemen determined to overcome this prejudice and organized the New York Skating club, having a regulation patterned skate, almost even with the sole of the foot, which was laced up tight to the ankle, while the objectionable strap was done away with, the runner being fixed to the sole while in use by a ball and socket and held firmly with a clamp. These became popular that winter with the men, and a lighter kind was made for women. The prejudice, however, still existed among the latter, until the club invited a lady, who was a fine skater, from Portland, Me., to visit the Central park and skate with the club. This lady wore a pretty and appropriate dress, similar to that worn in winter by women skaters in Europe, and she created such a sensation by her artistic skating as to attract much notice. The result was that before the season ended several young ladies were induced by the club to venture on the ice, and the season of 1862-3 found many, with pretty costumes, enjoying the sport.

A series of carnivals were arranged by the club during the following season, and skating in the evening became one of the fashionable winter amusements. —New York Mail and Express.

#### Hens and Iron.

A French physician has invented a method by which he says iron can be given in large doses. Hens, he noticed, have powerful internal organs. They can digest considerable quantities of iron and then render it back, through the albumen of their eggs, in a form which is easily digested by the weaker stomach of mankind. So he feeds his hens with what he calls "a very absorbent salt of iron," mingled with grains of wheat, and they lay eggs extremely rich in iron already digested.

#### Acquired.

Dyspepsia Specialist (irritably)—But, ma'am, you must chew your food. What were your teeth given you for?

Female Patient (calmly)—They weren't given to me. I bought 'em.—London Fun.

The United States flag was first saluted by a foreign power in Guiberson bay, France, the officer in charge of the vessel making the salute being Admiral La Motte.

The European hornet is much larger than the common wasp and has a temper in proportion to its size.

The common silver dollar is almost exactly 1 1/4 inches in diameter.

## WELL SOLD TURTLE.

IT WAS OF THE SNAPPING KIND, AND THEREBY HANGS THIS TALE.

It Opened the Way For a Country Lad to Wall Street, a Rich Wife and Business Success—Qualities Displayed in a Small Transaction Which Pleased the Banker.

"I would not have minded John's action on the floor the other day," said a broker to a party of friends yesterday, "if he had not used such a tone of suspicion when he demanded more margin on certain stocks that I had with him in a loan."

"It's only his way, Charlie," said a hearer. "He didn't mean to injure you at all."

"Possibly he did not," said the first speaker. "It may have been due to the training that old Dutch banker—gave him and his innate desire to let nothing escape."

"When he and I were boys," Charlie continued, "I spent several summers on his father's farm out in Jersey. It was there that he met his partner, and there is a curious little story connected with their first business transaction, one in which he 'did' the old fellow, but at the same time endeared himself to him."

"John and I had been fishing, and among other things had caught a snapping turtle that weighed about 20 pounds. We were carrying the snapper home tied to a stick, one having hold of each end of it, when we met the banker driving along in a buggy to his summer home."

"Our catch presented a good appearance, and the old fellow stopped to inquire about it, as he had never seen so large a turtle before except in the market. He asked what we were going to do with it, and we told him what delicious soup it would make. At once he wanted it and offered 50 cents for it. I was for accepting the 50 cents, but not so John. He felt that he had a customer and held out for \$1, and he got it."

"Old—was a little afraid of the snapper's jaws, but John and I bridled the turtle by passing a bit of fishing line around it and between its jaws and so tied its head well back under its shell. We then received our silver dollar, tossed the snapper under the seat of the old man's buggy, and he drove off with it."

"As he did, so I started on toward home, but John sat by the roadside."

"What are you waiting for?" I said. "The snapper," said John.

"It's gone," said I.

"Mebbe it is, and mebbe it ain't. Wait a minute and watch the old man," said he.

"And sure enough, before the old man had gone half a mile we heard him yell and then saw him jump from his buggy."

"John rolled on the grass and laughed nearly as loudly as the old man had yelled. 'Picking himself up, he said, 'Let's go get our snapper.'"

"I'd rather have the dollar," I said.

"What's the matter with having both?" he replied, and tossing me the dollar and telling me to remain where I was he started up the road after the old man, who was afraid to go near his buggy, for the snapper had bitten through its bridle, had nipped the old man's shins and had taken undisputed possession of the buggy."

"He found the old fellow in a state of consternation, swearing at the snapper in the most expressive German at his command and rubbing his shins at the same time."

"What you sell me—do devil?" asked the old man.

"No, a nice fat, juicy snapper," said John, and I sold him too cheaply, too. He'll make delicious soup and plenty of it."

"Donnerwerter! Soup! I'll haf no soup! Gif me my tollar and take de brute."

"I haven't your dollar. Charley has it back there in the road. Take the snapper to him, and I guess he'll give you the dollar."

"Me! Me take dat eatin ting? I wouldn't get into that puggy now for a quarter each way. Get 'im out and keep the tollar."

"It was like rolling off a log for John to take a stick, prod the snapper and jerk him to the ground as soon as he had fastened his jaws upon it. Old Dutchy, as we called him, jumped into his buggy as soon as the snapper reached the ground and drove hurriedly away."

"Of course I rejoined John, and we soon had his snapperswinging from our stick. We walked home in triumph, with the dollar in one pocket and the snapper, metaphorically, in the other. Our joke was too good to keep, and that night we related it to all who visited the mill."

"The old man bore us no ill will, but still he never wanted to buy any more of our 'schnappers,' although he occasionally stopped to look at them from the seat of his buggy when he met us carrying them home."

"John and I were sitting on the mill steps one evening when the old man drove up. He stopped, asked John to ride with him, and together they drove off. They were gone about an hour. That night John said, 'I'm going to be a banker.'"

"You—going to be a banker! What nonsense!" I exclaimed.

"Nonsense or not, it's a fact. The old man tonight asked me to take a position with him. I told him I knew nothing of the business and would be a failure."

"You po a failure!" he said. "You, who haf sold me a schnapper and haf got my tollar and my schnapper! Dot is too funny. You come vit me. I want you, and some day I put you on de exchange. You judge human nature, and you know animal nature. De balls and de bears is de place for you."

"John went with the old man and ever since has had the dollar in one hand and the snapper on the stick in the other. He married the old man's daughter, got into the firm and now owns the whole concern."—New York Times.

## THE FIRST DIRECTORY.

Some Quaint Olden Time New York Business and Social Addresses.

In the first directory of New York city, which was issued in 1786, there are some peculiar and quaint entries. For instance, in those days it was not uncommon for medical practitioners to sell drugs, as is shown by the following address, "Samuel Brodhurst, physician and apothecary, 64 Queen (now Pearl) street."

Clergymen of that period were exceedingly precise regarding their titles. Thus, "Abraham Backe, reverend of the Church of England, 29 Smith street," and "Jeze Phelan, clergyman of the Church of Rome, 1 Beekman street."

Leon Rogers, tailor, of 55 Broadway, was described as a "freeshe maker," John Dean, 66 Broadway, as "surgeon and tooth puller," S. Cryzier, 69 Cherry street, "punch and porter house," Jo Dek plane of 132 Queen street, "Quaker speaker," D Linet cock, 89 Queen street, "house carpenter and undertaker," John Hogland, 95 Queen street, "fiddler, etc.," Henry H. Kip, 25 King street, "inspector of pot and pearl ashes," John Nitchie, 7 Garden street, "starch and hair powder maker," Samuel E. Webb, 29 Lower Dock street, "gentleman."

In those days, too, there were a great many "gentlemen" and a few "washwomen." All teachers were then addressed either as "schoolmasters" or "schoolmistresses." The retail dealers on Broadway and Wall and Queen streets called themselves "shopkeepers," the hotel men were "tavern keepers," and the policemen were "watchmen."—New York Post.

#### Where She Couldn't Go.

The spinster on the platform grew more vehement. She drank two glasses of water from the big white pitcher and pounded the table until the display of glass and crockery were leaped again.

"I thank heaven," she cried, "that I am free from all matrimonial chains! What use have I for a husband? I want neither a slave nor a tyrant. I am free—free as air. I can go and come as I please. No door is shut to me; no assembly bars me out. Is there a solitary gathering to which I may not have free and unrestrained access?"

"Yes," cried a shrill voice in the rear of the hall.

"And what is it?" sternly demanded the spinster.

"The convention of mothers!" shrieked the voice. Then the orator turned pale and went and sat down.—Washington Star.

#### Torn by Horses.

During the middle ages great criminals, such as pariahs and persons who conspired against the king, were torn to pieces by horses, one or two powerful steeds being fastened to each limb and driven in different directions. Ravaillac, the assassin of Henry IV., and Damiens, who conspired against Louis XV., were put to death in this manner.

# NEW WALL PAPERS

All the Newest and Best things in the Spring Styles of Wall Paper can be seen at

## E. F. BAHNEY'S

All the new dark effects in

Blue, Red, Brown, Green, Yellow, etc.

Some very beautiful effects in Satin Chamber Papers. Pressed Papers.

Ingrain is being used very largely this season, Some of our leading factories having given special attention to the color effects in Plain Papers.

Regular 10 cent whites for 3 cents.

Don't fail to see these.

Good Gilt Papers at 4 and 5 cents.

Reliable Paper-hangers furnished. Prices and work guaranteed. Room Mouldings to match all Papers.

Curtains Every grade and color, from 10c up. These you will appreciate as there are some bargains never shown before.

Curtain Poles of every Description and Price. Brass Rods and Fixtures.

Try our Wall Paper Cleaner there is none better.

Bahney's, 20 East Main Street.

MASSILLON! O

**OUR ENEMY STOLE IN**

An enemy stole into your house one day last week and touched you lightly in passing. You thought little of the matter at the time, for the enemy was only a vagrant current of air. But now you are beginning to learn what mischief the little intruder did, for your back is stiff and painful. Your head aches, and at times you feel dizzy.

**What has happened? Simply this: the cold has settled on your kidneys. They are over-charged with blood and inflamed. Instead of passing the waste matter out of the body they are damming it up in the blood. Every minute, yes, every heart beat adds to the poison in your system. Normal action of the kidneys will purify the blood. Nothing else will.**

**Warrant's Safe Cure**

is the friend in need. It will reduce the inflammation, so that the grip on the tissues of the blood-vessels is relaxed, and the uric acid is sent on its way out of the body.

**Thus You Overcome Your Enemy**

Large bottle 75c. Small bottle 50c. or drugstore.

is the friend in need. It will reduce the inflammation, so that the grip on the tissues of the blood-vessels is relaxed, and the uric acid is sent on its way out of the body.

**For Catarrh Hay-Fever Cold in Head**

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Drugstore or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema. The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by Z. T. Bandy, druggist.

## One Week Free

### ALL NEW PATIENTS

Applying to Drs. Ramsey and McGuire in person or by letter, will receive consultation, examination and all medicine for the first week's treatment free of charge.



## THEY TREAT AND CURE

Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Insipient Consumption Deafness, Neuralgia, Constipation, Rheumatism, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Nervous Diseases, and other curable Chronic Diseases.

SEND FOR SYMPTOM BLANK FREE.

Call on or address,

**Drs. Ramsey & McGuire,**  
Albert Block, Akron, O.



THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,  
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
30 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.  
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.  
THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1897.

The indifference with which the election of Monday was regarded differed only in degree. The degree was not as favorable to the Republicans as it ought to have been. It is true there were no local issues of great consequence before the people, and the contest was mainly personal, but at the same time it is good politics to support the party ticket, especially when it merits support. Republicans had no excuse for not winning a party victory. They had a good ticket, and they had plenty of votes. Possibly no unpleasant consequences will follow Monday's election. Let us hope so.

Now that our friends the Populists of Stark county have been swallowed by the Democrats, foot horse and dragons, they may find time to pause and inquire what they have obtained in return for the sacrifice they have made. They may have deluded themselves for a time with the idea that the tail would wag the dog but in experience they are realizing that the dog is not only wagging the tail but willing to have a part of the tail cut off and thrown aside. The cast off remnant made a faint effort to assert itself in this city on Monday, and some of its candidates received as many as 70 votes. The saintly Cook, the precious Barnes, the reflective Cook, the vociferous Cox, have no political legs to stand on, and our own Coxey is the sole survivor of the band of truly good who has nerve enough to fight for a principle without hope of getting any of the offices.

The first month of President McKinley's administration has passed, and the atmosphere of good will and confidence which greeted him upon his entrance into the White House has shown no diminution in its intensity. The current number of the Review of Reviews in its opening editorial, says that no President of the United States since the day of Madison and Monroe has entered upon the duties of his office under similar conditions. The editorial goes on to say: "Everybody seems to wish him well. Even those who were arrayed against him in the recent campaign are disposed to have it understood that they shall make no captious criticism, and shall oppose him only in so far as they must for the sake of conscience and principle. We are not aware that there is an important newspaper in Boston, New York, or San Francisco that has adopted toward the new administration a tone of aggressive hostility. Further than that, indeed, we do not know of a single important newspaper published in any city—north, south, east or west—that is showing bitterness or spite in its discussion of the new regime at Washington. President McKinley's personal qualities give him a singular fitness for precisely such an era. Throughout his congressional career, those qualities secured for him the esteem alike of Republican and Democratic members of the House. Mr. McKinley is tactful, considerate, genuinely frank and sympathetic, always approachable, even tempered, with a genius for seeing the best side of people and things, and most happily free from any trace of morbid egotism or self-consciousness. There are men so constituted that they can go about the work of life with a cheery forgetfulness of self, their minds being fixed upon the work itself. The new President seems to be a man of that kind of temperament."

#### THEN AND NOW.

The official returns for the Presidential election last fall were as follows:

Ward	McKinley	Bryan
Ward 1 a. ....	34	156
b. ....	190	139
Ward 2 a. ....	225	181
b. ....	223	181
Ward 3 a. ....	171	111
b. ....	175	156
c. ....	89	111
Ward 4 a. ....	161	285
b. ....	158	285
Total .....	1,518	1,827

This spring the vote for the heads of the three tickets stands this way:

Ward	Markel, H. Markel, Pop.
Ward 1 a. ....	225
b. ....	190
Ward 2 a. ....	225
b. ....	181
Ward 3 a. ....	171
b. ....	175
c. ....	89
Ward 4 a. ....	161
b. ....	158
Total .....	1,518

It will be found that there was a shortage on Monday of about 300 voters, the Republicans losing 500 and the Democrats gaining 200 as compared with last fall's figures.

#### THE EXPERIMENT STATION

Director Thorne, of the state agricultural experiment station at Wooster, has just made an interesting reply to a correspondent who inquired as to the worth of the station to the state. Mr. Thorne wrote to him that the spraying of fruit trees to prevent insect injury and fungus growth was brought into use and to be first through the Ohio station. One fruit grower alone has stated that the spraying of his orchard, done at the suggestion of the station, increased the value of his apple crop by \$500 in a single season. But the increase of a single apple for every apple tree in Ohio, at ordinary

prices, would pay the annual cost of the station.

Tests are made of field grains. Bulletin 42 gives a comparative test of a number of varieties of wheat over eight years; and newspaper bulletins give the continuation of this test for three years. In this test some varieties have given an average yield several bushels per acre greater than any other commonly grown sorts, yet an increase in the average wheat yield of Ohio of but one pound to the acre, and at only fifty cents per bushel, would pay the running expenses of the station. The annual crop of Ohio is grown on 24 million acres, and an increase of one bushel to the acre, which the station's experiments show to be easily possible, means more than a million dollars a year to the farmers of the state.

The farmers of Ohio are annually spending about a million and a quarter dollars in the purchase of commercial fertilizers. The station has demonstrated that at least 20 per cent. of this amount, or \$250,000, might be saved by purchasing the materials of which these fertilizers are made and mixing them at home. It is also shown that the hazardous use of these fertilizers is more likely to result in loss than gain, but that they may be so used as to yield a practically sure return.

The station has made comparative experiments in the deep and shallow cultivation of corn, extending now over nine seasons; which show conclusively that with proper implements for cultivating, shallow culture produces the larger crops, the average increase in these tests for six years past being six bushels per acre. These tests are reported in bulletin 78, now in press. Ohio grows annually two and a half acres of corn. Supposing that half these farmers are already cultivating shallow—which is far from being the case—six bushels of corn to the acre on one and one-fourth million acres means seven and a half million bushels, worth \$1,350,000 at 19 cents per bushel.

Mr. Thorne concludes with these observations:

"The current expense of the station is about \$25,000 per year (including publication of bulletins). Of this \$25,000 comes from the national government, and is just so much which agriculture receives that would go to something entirely foreign to agriculture were it not for the experiment stations. The \$10,000 appropriated from the state treasury is likewise money that would go to something else than agriculture but for the station. The taxes will be levied just the same, whether the farmers get a share of them or not. In fact, but half the taxes in Ohio are paid by the farmers, the other half being paid by other classes. The farmers of the state are therefore paying about \$5,000 per annum for the support of this station, or about the price of a postage stamp for each farm owner, or one stamp every five years for each member of the farm population."

#### THE ORIGIN OF APRIL FOOL.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT: Will you kindly explain in the columns of your paper what was the origin of the expression "April Fool," and oblige? Yours truly,

AS INQUIRER.

According to most excellent authority an April Fool is "one deceived in some humorous and ludicrous way on the 1st of April." In Scotland such a person is called a gowk, and in France he is called an April fish, why, nobody seems to know, but by this same excellent authority we learn that in France the fishing season opens in April and that as chances for the gratification of the ambitious angler at this season are comparatively small, his stories about good sport are taken with a grain of salt, and as a French writer puts it—everybody knows that the best of luck includes an array of old shoes, for the yielding up of which the Seine is famous; therefore this might seem to be an explanation of the expression. The favorite sort of jest in all countries, however, appears to be the sending of some one upon an errand for something which is not—the history of Adam's grandfather for instance—and for a full explanation of the origin of the joke, the inquirer is respectfully referred to the first three verses of the thirteenth chapter of Ecclesiastes.

#### "CASUAL OBSERVER'S" SUGGESTION

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT: I doubt it, until yesterday, it had occurred to many of us that ere the new state asylum for insane, south of town, is opened for the reception of patients, it will be necessary for Gov. Bushnell to appoint a medical man as superintendent thereof. In this institution we Massillonians have the keenest interest, and, on that account, are we anxious that the superintendent have extraordinary qualifications for the peculiar demands of his office. Without an ax to grind, without other than patriotic interest, and without previous knowledge or intimation to anyone, the writer hereby suggests that T. Clarke Miller, of Massillon, is pre-eminently fit for this office.

Dr. Miller has lived among us for many years, and has thoroughly demonstrated noble christian character, the highest quality of man. He is endowed with a keen and philosophic mind, which, applied to his profession, has made him therein the peer of any man in this state. He is in the prime of manhood, and, in all ways, particularly fitted for this office. I do not know that it has ever occurred to the doctor to be a candidate, but if he is, he can count on the assistance of a host of friends who are sure of his competency.

CASUAL OBSERVER.

Massillon, April 6, 1897.

## RICE IS ELECTED MAYOR

### The Democrats Carry Canton After a Hard Fight.

#### COUNCIL STRONGLY DEMOCRATIC.

Mr. Rice's Plurality 539—Only One Republican Councilman Elected—Harry Webber Defeated for Solicitor—Republicans Secure One or Two Places.

CANTON, April 5. The Democratic city ticket was elected by a large plurality. For mayor James A. Rice, Democrat, was re-elected over J. A. Richter, Republican, by 539; Rice's vote was 3,390 and Richter's 2,851. Harry B. Webber, the present Republican solicitor, was defeated by Ed. L. Smith. For water works trustee, Frank Alexander, Democrat, defeated Durfee Borden, Republican. W. H. Reed, the Republican marshal, Harry Hill, Republican street commissioner, and B. F. McCloud, Republican market master, were all re-elected. For board of education the Democrats elected L. D. Blanchard, E. E. Young and E. E. Kline. The Democrats elected six out of seven councilmen.

## Vote of Massillon City and Perry Township.

	First Ward A.	First Ward B.	Second Ward A.	Second Ward B.	Third Ward A.	Third Ward B.	Fourth Ward C.	Fourth Ward D.	Massillon Precinct.	Richville Precinct.	Total.	Plurality.
Mayor.												
Ray L. Markel, R.....	223	82	144	124	142	122	55	113	1005	510	1515	510
Harry S. Markel, D.....	182	194	178	209	150	178	119	305	1215	510	1725	510
Josiah Featheringham, P.....	4	2	2	9	14	5	5	5	41	41	100	41
Solicitor.												
Engene G. Willison, R.....	235	124	170	168	162	149	75	152	1215	20	1235	20
Otto E. Young, D.....	153	144	144	149	126	143	95	261	1215	20	1215	20
Carl Browne, P.....	10	6	7	16	6	14	8	11	58	58	116	58
Street Commissioner.												
Louis S. Buttermore, R.....	223	121	167	160	146	120	52	103	1092	310	1402	310
George S. Holline, D.....	167	149	151	171	148	179	119	318	1402	310	1402	310
Harmon Richardson, P.....	6	2	3	8	1	15	6	3	44	44	88	44
City Treasurer.												
W. B. Martin, R.....	212	123	170	180	133	154	76	109	1157	178	1335	178
Paul Kirchhofer, D.....	182	144	145	152	159	145	101	109	1157	178	1335	178
W. J. Jones, P.....	6	3	4	6	1	10	3	7	40	40	80	40
City Council.												
Henry V. Kramer, R.....	214	122	170	180	133	154	76	109	1157	178	1335	178
S. W. Gundy, D.....	147	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142
E. R. Landon, P.....	9	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Robert Bell, R.....	120	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Christian Kouth, D.....	120	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Robert Reay, R.....	120	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Raphael Parks, D.....	120	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
George Snyder, R.....	120	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Peter Smith, D.....	120	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Joseph Donnelly, P.....	120	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Assessors.												
John K. Jacoby, R.....	230	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159
Victor H. Vogt, D.....	177	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
John Bell, R.....	182	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153
William Wagoner, D.....	130	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157
Gilbert N. Porter, P.....	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Gregory Davis, R.....	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
William Oster, D.....	144	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161
Louis L. Volkmar, R.....	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155
Conrad Smith, D.....	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
Louis Gross, P.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Township Trustee.												
James Jacoby, R.....	246	158	160	147	151	141	71	126	123	39	1362	71
Cyrus Smith, D.....	188	107	139	132	132	146	82	269	171	11	1433	71
George W. Shrock, P.....	14	6	17	49	3	19	15	16	33	172	172	172
Township Treasurer.												
Jacob Graze, R.....	241	121	130	107	157	143	67	124	134	59	1274	134
Aaron Graber, D.....	155	145	186	228	151	166	101	295	180	106	1685	113
Constables.												
Godfrey Maier, R.....	238	144	168	181	166	152	76	139	119	59	1435	119
Frank Hardgrove, R.....	194	87	134	107	108	100	45	72	122	46	1015	100
Thomas Morgan, D.....	262	154	171	200	139	175	135	272	167	103	1578	139
Julius Wittman, D.....	165	143	138	132	150	160	86	322	174	107	1576	139
W. T. Bowing, P.....	8	3	16	3	7	5	7	12	65	65	130	65
Township Assessor.												
H. C. LeBeau, R.....	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158
W. H. Smith, D.....	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158
Reuben Krisher, R.....	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158
Niles Smith, D.....	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154
School Board.												
W. H. Humbberger, R.....	365	166	135	165	205	165	77	213	119	59	1491	119
David Johns, R.....	330	162	157	184	197	182	97	177	119	59	1486	119
Elizabeth Folger, R.....	312	159	148	183	215	172	90	202	119	59	1511	119
R. W. McLaughlin, D.....	146	119	71	146	125	102	99	222	119	59	1030	119
Cyrus Stoner, D.....	146	132	100	183	130	124	105	239	119	59	1159	119
P. H. Young, D.....	141	124	82	157	125	118	97	246	119	59	1090	119

#### LOOKING FOR THE ROOSTER.

The Sad Predicament of a Woman Voter on Monday.

There are among the women who vote in the various precincts, a few who afford no end of amusement to the clerk and judges. Many ask for instructions regarding the correct manner of marking their tickets, and the majority are proficient in that line, but this ever existing few usually greet the judge with an indignant frown of the head when assistance is proffered, as much as to say you are entirely unsolicited. These are the persons who invariably vote a ticket which is either cast aside or that counts for but one or two candidates. It is not the women alone who repeatedly make this mistake, for men do likewise. At several precincts the same incorrectly marked tickets have appeared ever since the adoption of the Australian system. In the school board vote many mistakes were made yesterday by both Republicans and Democrats by voting candidates on both tickets without considering long and short term. In precinct B in the first ward in Canton yesterday one woman became very indignant when her actions caused the judges to smile and whistled from the room in a rage. In fact she entered with a rush and went from booth to booth, paused seemingly, entirely at a loss what to do.

She declined to permit the judge to assist her, stating that she knew perfectly well how to vote, and made an entire round of the booths, cautiously peering into each. Her position became so embarrassing that finally one of the judges asked what she was looking for.

## THE HONORS DIVIDED.

Complete Election Returns from All the Precincts.

Pigeon Run precinct: Trustee—John Walters, R., 39; George Shanklin, D., 50. Treasurer—Henry Friend, R., 53; Fred Kresser, D., 35. Constables—Milton Minich, R., 53; H. Royer, R., 50; H. S. Detweiler, D., 34; George Sibila, D., 36.

Stands precinct: Trustee—John Walters, R., 12; George Shanklin, D., 72. Treasurer—Henry Friend, R., 41; Fred Kresser, D., 40. Constables—Milton Minich, R., 34; Henry Royer, R., 39; H. S. Detweiler, D., 46; George Sibila, D., 40.

Greenview precinct: Trustee—John Walters, R., 14; George Shanklin, D., 86. Treasurer—Henry Friend, R., 142; Fred Kresser, D., 57. Constables—Milton Minich, R., 104; Henry Royer, R., 124; H. S. Detweiler, D., 105; George Sibila, D., 57.

West Brookfield precinct: Trustee—John Walters, R., 120; George Shanklin, D., 219. Treasurer—Henry Friend, R., 155; Fred Kresser, D., 190. Constables—Milton Minich, R., 160; Henry Royer, R., 143; H. S. Detweiler, D., 173; George Sibila, D., 200.

Total: Trustee—John Walters, R., 285; George Shanklin, D., 427. Treasurer—Henry Friend, R., 391; Fred Kresser, D., 322. Constables—Milton Minich, R., 353; Henry Royer, R., 356; H. S. Detweiler, D., 358; George Sibila, D., 333.

## THE HONORS DIVIDED.

### Democrats Secure Many Choice Offices.

#### REPUBLICANS HOLD THE COUNCIL.

The Republican Board of Education Ticket Elected by Very Large Majorities—The Women Helped to Do It—The Story of Election Day in Massillon.

THE WINNERS.

CITY MARSHAL.

HARRY S. MARKEL, D.

CITY SOLICITOR.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Christian Kouth, a son.

Miss Brunny is the guest of Toledo friends.

Felix Schwalbach has moved from Massillon to Akron.

Miss Sarah Corns has arrived in Genoa after a pleasant voyage.

Miss Jennie Baker, of Cleveland, is visiting Mrs. Malcolm Bidde.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Russell and Miss Harriet Russell, returned from New York on Sunday.

Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold returned on Saturday from a visit of several weeks in New York and Atlantic City.

Conrad Siebold's condition continues to be very serious. He has been ill for two weeks and not once has there been a change for the better.

John H. Showmaker, who lost \$200 from his coat pocket Saturday, has not yet recovered the money. He is willing to pay \$25 reward for its return.

Work on the Howells Coal Company's new mine at East Greenville was begun this morning. The sinking is being done on the Abraham Zupp farm.

L. C. Cole, formerly mayor of Massillon, has been appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Cleveland state hospital. His term will expire in 1902.

John Sonnhalter, who employed coal oil to assist him in lighting the kitchen fire recently, hopes soon to have recovered sufficiently to permit him to return to work.

Perry Grange requests the presence of every member at the meeting of April 20, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the A. O. U. M. hall. Special business. Mrs. S. O. Eggert, secretary.

Herman Sallberg and Miss Mollie Krieger, both of Pigeon Run, were quietly married in St. Paul's church, Tuesday afternoon by the Rev. L. H. Barry. Only a few friends were present.

Miss Aggie Downey, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Ess for the past month, has returned to her home in Sharon, Pa., accompanied by Mrs. Ess, who expects to visit there for a few weeks.

John P. Jones was in town this morning, and though sadly depressed by the result of the election in Massillon, he found much comfort in the thought that things were different out his way. Lawrence township went Republican as usual.

On the 27th of March, a delightful social was given by twenty-four of Mrs. Berkley's pupils, at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. Wm. H. Shultz. The others of her class will give a musical in the near future. The date and place have not been determined.

Marshall Markel is feeling better these days than he has for months. Today he is making out his annual report, which should have been given to the council, Tuesday evening, but the business of the campaign was too urgent to be neglected for a matter that could wait.

L. A. McCuen arrived home, on Tuesday, and will now remain in the city and look after local business interests. Mr. McCuen has traveled for a Western bicycle firm for some months past. He was in Wheeling on Sunday, where he met C. W. Ogden, also of this city, who is now a salesman for a furniture house.

President W. A. Lynch, of the Canton-Massillon railway, visited the city this morning. He stated that there was but little or no hope at present of extending the line to Navarre, and that he could throw no light on the matter whatever. He said that the Canton-Akron line would be completed as soon as possible.

Mrs. Ora Bean, of North Hill street, met with a very painful accident on Monday, while in the act of stepping upon a chair. The chair overturned, throwing her violently to the ground, dislocating her left arm at the elbow, besides causing other bruises which will confine her to the house for several weeks.

E. E. Levers, living just west of the city, who is now attending the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, has recently been appointed assistant physician at the large Protestant Hospital in that city. Mr. Levers has just caused to feel elated over his appointment since there were over one hundred students in the class aspiring for the position.

Notwithstanding Mayor Schott's assurance that by his proclamation to saloon keepers he meant only that they should see that their doors were closed as long as the polls were open, many of them refused to take any chances on opening in the evening. They say that the state law and the mayor's proclamation are not entirely consistent and that there was only one safe thing to be done, and they did it.

A few of the subjects taken up by Mrs. Treat in her course of lectures in different cities will show something of the scope of her work. A general talk on "Frederick's Philosophy," "The New Education," "Definite Aims," "How to Cultivate Them," "Self-reliance," "How it Can be Developed," "Imitation," "A Universal Instinct," "How to Utilize it," "Punctuality," "How Promoted, its Effect on Character," "Individual Responsibility," "The Right of Education of the Senses," "Interdependence of all Mankind."

A high school entertainment will be given on Friday, April 30. Among the programme features is a quartette consisting of Alvin Schott, William Conrad, Ormond Hankins and Walter Zellers. The girls who will take part in the fan drill are Misses Charlotte Fuchs, Grace Brown, Justa Siebold, Gertrude Hamill, Catherine Sylvius, Lavina Marr, Edna Smith and Augusta Sulder. The scarf drill: Misses Maud Ferrell, Edith Hansen, Mary Hering, Marguerite Boerner, Edith Sands, Letha Nave, Minnie Strobel, Lillian Shaffer and Nellie Sheehan.

Mrs. Frank Girard died at her home in Pictoria, Holmes county, on Monday. The body will be brought to Massillon this afternoon, and the funeral services will be held in St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock Thursday morning. Mrs. Girard was 35 years of age, and died of consumption. She was the daughter of Joseph Ohlmann, of North Mill street, and both she and her husband were at one time residents of Massillon. Her husband and one child survive her.

## A PLEA OF NOT GUILTY.

Is Entered by Emory Stackhouse, Arrested for Passing Spurious Coin.

Emory Stackhouse, who was arrested in Canton on Saturday, charged with passing counterfeit money, was brought to Massillon this morning by Deputy United States Marshal J. J. Keeley, of Cleveland. Stackhouse was arraigned before United States Commissioner R. H. Folger and entered a plea of not guilty. He was committed to the Cuyahoga county jail to await hearing in the United States court, and was taken to Cleveland immediately.

The offense with which Stackhouse is charged, was committed in Jefferson county, and some difficulty was experienced in locating him. A brother of the prisoner, James Stackhouse, is employed as guard at the Stark county workhouse, and on Saturday afternoon a mould for making counterfeit silver dollars was found hidden in the boiler room. James Stackhouse claims to be entirely at a loss to know who placed the mould there.

## HIS APPLICATION IN.

Dr. Gardner Hopes for a State Hospital Position.

HE IS POWERFULLY ENDORSED.

A Petition from Various Counties and Innumerable Individual Letters Request that He Be Appointed Superintendent of the New Massillon Insane Hospital.

COLUMBUS, April 5.—The formal application of Dr. D. S. Gardner, of Massillon, for the position of superintendent of the new state hospital for the insane, now under course of construction at that place, is in the hands of the administration, having been received this morning. It is accompanied by powerful political and professional endorsements, among his endorsers being some of the most prominent men in the state, and many of the most influential citizens of Stark county and vicinity. There are also petitions from Harrison and other counties asking for his appointment.

The foregoing can hardly be regarded as a surprise, as Dr. Gardner has taken no pains to conceal his aspirations. He has talked the matter over with his friends, professional and others, and, as the despatch says, has secured their endorsement. The office of superintendent is the most important connected with the institution, and it is only just and fair that it should fall to a Massillonian. It is necessary that the superintendent should be a medical man, so, therefore, it would seem that Dr. Gardner is in the line of appointment. In addition to his extensive experience as a physician and surgeon, he has the advantage of the knowledge of insane asylum matters gained through his connection with the Cleveland state hospital as trustee, which office he now holds. He is also a personal friend of Governor Bushnell and Lieutenant Governor Jones, and this fact can hardly be regarded as a disadvantage.

INDICATIONS OF OIL.

A Lodi Authority Tells an Interesting Incident.

Prospecting for oil is going on all about Massillon, especially in a northwesterly direction. The Lodi Review comments on the situation and adds:

"Some nine or ten years ago the indications of oil at this place were so strong as to induce the citizens to bore for it. This they did to the depth of about 1,700 feet, resulting in the flow of some gas, which flow, however, did not continue long. The well was not shot to discover its possibilities, but was finally discarded as a dry well, yet many were firm in the opinion that its further prosecution would lead to great results. After its abandonment as an unprofitable hole, Mr. E. G. Loomis, who lives at least 100 feet higher than the well, piped the remainder to his house and for several years ran one stove by it, until about two years ago, when it seemed to totally fail."

"Yesterday morning Mr. Loomis concluded to remove the pipe leading to his house. Upon unscrewing a section of the pipe, at least twenty feet higher than the well, several gallons of crude oil gushed out of the upper portion of the line. The cap of the casing was then removed and the casing was also found filled to the brim with oil, clean and apparently of superior quality. What the possibilities of the well might be with present indications if it were thoroughly worked is at present a problem, yet it is the opinion of many that its development might result in something more than passing interest to the town."

March, April, May.

Almost everyone has come to believe that March, April and May is a season that brings derangements of the body dependent on blood impurities. This belief is an old one, is nearly universal, and has arisen, not as the result of the teachings of the medical fraternity, but has been learned in the bitter school of experience. Depression of the nervous system at the approach of spring is a fertile source of blood impurities, general lassitude, dull, heavy sensations, continual tired feelings, with irregular appetite, and sometimes loss of sleep.

Pe-ru-na meets every indication and proves itself to be perfectly adapted to all their varied peculiarities. Pe-ru-na invigorates the system, rejuvenates the feelings, restores the normal appetite and procures regular sleep. That tired feeling which is the natural result of the depressing effect of warm weather immediately after the invigorating cold of winter, quickly disappears when Pe-ru-na is taken. Thousands are daily testifying to its priceless benefit.

All who desire Dr. Hartman's latest book on this interesting subject can obtain one for a short time free by addressing The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

## SOME ANNUAL REPORTS.

Mayor Schott on the State of the City.

ECONOMY IS STILL NECESSARY.

He Wants the Street Railway Company to Extend Its Lines—City Solicitor Willison Reports the Condition of the Various Suits Pending Against the Corporation.

The city council met Tuesday night with all members present. The mayor presented his annual report which is as follows:

THE MAYOR'S REPORT.

To the Honorable, the City Council of Massillon, O.

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me to present to you my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1897, as required by law. The general condition of our city, for the last year has been as good as circumstances would permit. Stagnation in business, the usual excitement during a campaign previous to a national election, and the often mentioned "want of confidence" has caused considerable hardship to employers as well as employees, and some extreme cases that came to my observation, were pitiful to behold. Our shops and works were less busy than in previous years and wages were still declining. Less dwelling houses were built during last year than were built in several years previous to the year just ended.

The city finances are in a tolerably fair condition, though our debt has been reduced but \$6,000 against \$25,000 the previous year. This, however, is mostly due to improvements made on several streets, on the assessment plan, and a large part of the amount advanced and paid by the city, will in course of a few years be paid back again by the respective property owners. As to general receipts and expenditures during the last year, I refer to the itemized statement made by the city clerk. The credit of the city is excellent, which was clearly shown by the liberal premiums offered by several of the leading banks of our state, at the recent sale of \$8,000 refunding bonds.

Our police and fire department have maintained their former reputation as being foremost in faithful, promptness and alacrity, when called upon to do their duty, hence life and property were well protected, and the losses by fire were comparatively small.

The board of health has endeavored by all means at its command, to guard the city against the spread of disease, by enforcing the health ordinances as well as it could be done under the circumstances, and the result is rather flattering, the death rate being lower than in many previous years. The said board, however, is greatly hampered by the absence of sanitary sewers, especially on the so-called West Side of our city, there being no sanitary sewer whatever in that part of the city.

The board of examiners of insecure buildings called to its assistance Commissioner Poyser, of Canton, O., the said commissioner being known as an expert builder and contractor, and with him the said board examined a certain building, which had been previously declared unsafe by said board, and the board, including Mr. Poyser, did then and there declare said building "insecure," but according to the opinion of our city solicitor, as legal advisor of the board, there is a missing link in the law, or elsewhere, which makes said board powerless, hence the board came to the conclusion that it is more ornamental than useful.

During the past year our city had the misfortune of losing three public men, all of whom were very highly esteemed in the community, and the loss is keenly felt. One of them being president of the city council, at the time of his death; the second being a member of the board of health, and at the same time a park commissioner; the third was a member of the board of education and a park commissioner. Our citizens in general have demonstrated by their undivided sympathy the esteem in which these men were held. In conclusion, I wish to make a few recommendations, which, if carried out, would be beneficial to the taxpayers of our city. Wages, produce and property in general have declined in price and value within the last few years, but "taxes" remain about the same; it therefore becomes the duty of those who manage the financial affairs of the city to reduce expenditures wherever possible, economy in all departments should be rigidly enforced, so as to either reduce the taxes or the debt.

One item of city expenses should be stricken from the list without delay, namely \$180 paid to a sanitary policeman. The duties performed by such officer can easily and without detriment to anyone be performed by a regular policeman or by the city marshal, without extra compensation, and I know that they are willing to do it. The health officer can call up the marshal or policeman upon the moment, by the police alarm, and his orders can be executed more speedily through a regular officer, who has free access to the street cars, which the sanitary policeman has not. Hence I can see no earthly reason why a special man should be engaged just to draw the salary. I would, therefore, ask the city council to use its best effort and influence upon the board of health to give my recommendation at least a trial.

Another item I wish to mention upon which an improvement could be made, that is, in cleaning street crossings. This item costs the city a large amount of money, and yet the crossings are not cleaned outside the heart of the city, except near election time. It is impossible to do justice to all citizens with the

force at the command of the street commissioner. I would therefore suggest that the cleaning of crossings be let by contract and by districts. There are poor men in every district in our city who would be glad to keep the crossings clean for a small compensation, which system would, no doubt, reduce expenses, and "would clean the crossings."

I would also ask and urge the city council to select for members of the board of equalization only men of good, sound judgment who are qualified for the place.

Further, I hope that the council will take proper steps to compel, if possible, the street railway company to extend its road to the corporation line on West Main street.

My financial report is as follows:

I have collected during the past year as follows:

For Fines.....\$162 00  
For Licenses..... 125 00

Total.....\$287 00

which has been turned over to the city treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

TOBIAS SCHOTT, Mayor.  
Massillon, O., April 1, 1897.

The report was accepted and ordered printed with the report of the city clerk.

THE SOLICITOR'S REPORT.

The annual report of the city solicitor was also read, accepted and ordered printed. He reports the following cases now pending in the common pleas court in which the city is defendant: R. W. McCaughey vs. Taylor Clay and others, Charles W. Arntz vs. Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, action to recover \$5,000 damages; John Myers vs. the city of Massillon, \$400 damage to property; Brenner vs. the city of Massillon, \$10,000 for personal injuries.

The following have been disposed of: Charles Pomeroy vs. the city of Massillon, dismissed at the plaintiff's cost; Abraham Zupp vs. the city of Massillon, dismissed at the plaintiff's cost; Patrick Bruder vs. the city of Massillon, settled for \$400; Abraham Keller vs. the city of Massillon, pending before Justice Sibila.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The city marshal reported 64 arrests during the quarter ending March 31 and the expenditure of \$64 for subsistence. Accepted and filed on Mr. Kramer's motion.

The street commissioner reported the expenditure of \$180.25 during the past two weeks. The amount was paid on Mr. Kouth's motion.

The board of revision reported, after examining the books of the city clerk, that they were absolutely correct and neatly kept. This report was referred back to the board with instructions to examine the books of all city officials, on Mr. Brown's motion.

Andrew Burke was re-elected fire chief for a term of two years by a unanimous vote. The council adjourned.

A RELIEF FUND STARTED.

Mr. Seguer the First Person to Offer a Contribution.

"They need help in the Mississippi valley, and they need it now," said Mr. Edward C. Seguer, as he deposited one dollar with THE INDEPENDENT. "Here is my mite, and I hope you will use it as the beginning of a popular subscription."

There is no need to recount here the distress that prevails in the flooded district. THE INDEPENDENT gladly accepts Mr. Seguer's money and adopts his suggestion. The season is not propitious for very extensive giving in Massillon, but to the extent of its ability, this paper will help the cause along. Additional contributions will be acknowledged in these columns, and the money will be forwarded to Ben F. Price, treasurer of the citizens' relief committee, at Memphis. The appeal for help of the Memphis committee was published on Tuesday.

E. C. Seguer.....\$1 00

The misery of years has been cured in a single night by the use of Doan's Ointment, a positive, never-failing remedy for itching piles and all similar diseases. Your dealer keeps it, or can get it for you.

Keep Well

Easy to say, but how shall I do it? In the only common sense way—keep your head cool, your feet warm and your blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

In the Spring muscles, tissues and organs will be properly nourished. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the system, creates an appetite, tones the stomach and gives strength. It is the people's Spring Medicine, has a larger sale and effects more cures than all others.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills assist Digestion and cure Constipation. 25 cents.

## A SPECIAL MESSAGE.

President McKinley Sends One to Congress.

HELP FOR THE FLOODED DISTRICTS

The Condition, He Says, is Wholly Beyond the Power of the Local Authorities to Relieve—He Asks for an Appropriation to Become Available at Once.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—President McKinley sent a message to congress today, giving at some length facts regarding the overflow of the Mississippi valley, and showing the great number of people driven from home with no means of support. He says the destitution is wholly beyond the ability of local authorities to relieve, and cites the precedents of 1874, when \$500,000 was appropriated by congress and 1882, when \$350,000 was appropriated, with satisfactory results.

The estimates received from authorities in the flooded district, show that \$150,000 to \$200,000 will be needed for immediate use. The message closes thus: "It has therefore seemed to me that representatives of the people should be promptly informed of the nature and extent of the sufferings of these stricken people, and I have communicated these facts in the hope and belief that the legislative branch of the government, will promptly reinforce the work of local authorities in the states named."

In the Senate Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, offered a joint resolution appropriating \$150,000 to the Mississippi river sufferers, and the resolution was considered by the Senate. In the House Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, offered a resolution appropriating \$200,000 for the same purpose. Both resolutions were passed, but the Senate withdrew its resolution and adopted the House resolution.

The President signed the joint resolution appropriating money for the flood sufferers, and afterward embarked on the Dolphin for a few days' outing. He was accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Saxton, Dr. Bates, naval surgeon, and Secretary Porter and wife.

TODAY'S APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Commodore Montgomery Sicard to be rear admiral; Capt. Albert Kentz, to be commodore; Lieutenant R. G. Daveport, to be lieutenant commander; Lieutenant E. B. Barry to be lieutenant commander.

WOMAN'S CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

It Holds an Interesting Session With the Board of Trustees.

The Massillon Woman's Cemetery Association held an interesting session on Monday afternoon. After the regular business had been transacted the assembly resolved itself into an informal committee for considering certain important matters with the board of cemetery trustees. In spite of the fact that the women's association expended over \$700 upon work in the cemetery last spring, a great many complaints have been heard to the effect that the grounds were in a more unsightly and unattractive condition than ever before. This was because the laying of water pipes through the grounds entailed the digging up of the roads, and in some instances the overturning of the sod, and this, of course, was unavoidable. Now that the water is in the ground, it will be possible to accomplish other improvements which will show for themselves, and which, perhaps, will not lay the association open to such severe criticism.

In planning for these various improvements, it became necessary to have the assistance and co-operation of the trustees, and for this purpose the meeting was held on Monday afternoon. The board showed every willingness to contribute its aid and assistance, and a set of resolutions was formulated and adopted by which the president of the Women's Association is authorized to act with the cemetery superintendent in arranging and carrying out the work which is proposed.

With a torpid liver and the impure blood that follows it, you are an easy prey to all sorts of ailments. That "laid up" feeling is the first warning that your liver isn't doing its work. That is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As an appetizing restorative tonic, to repel disease and build up the needed flesh and strength, there's nothing equal to it. It rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, braces up the whole system, and restores health and vigor.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. I. W. Vaughn, of Oakland, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels." For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY.

Divorce Petition is Filed—A Receiver is Asked.

CANTON, April 7.—A divorce petition has been filed by Emma Sieberg, by her lawyers, Baldwin & Young, the defendant being Frederick A. Sieberg. The plaintiff says that they were married in Germany in 1879, and that six children, three of whom are still living, were born to them. She alleges that Frederick has formed a dislike for her because she is thirteen years older than he is, and because of this dislike he abuses her. She charges him with extreme cruelty, gross neglect and failure to provide for her and the minor children. She also alleges that she is afflicted with asthma, and in order to torture her she says Frederick put coal tar on the stove, filling the house with the fumes, which greatly aggravated the disease. For all these unkind acts on the part of Frederick she prays for divorce, custody of the minor children and for reasonable alimony.

D. W. Shetler, on behalf of Fred and John Grossklous, has commenced an action against Peter, Alexander and Elmer Camp, restraining them from cutting down and removing timber off of certain land. The plaintiffs allege that a quantity of timber has already been cut and further cutting will be a great damage to them. They pray for an injunction restraining the defendants from removing the timber already cut and for the appointment of a receiver to take possession of the lumber and convert it into money. The prayer of the petitioners as to the injunction was granted.

The Mount Lebanon Shakers recently performed a great deal of charity, although it was not designed as a charity, being nothing more nor less than an advertising scheme. It, however, resulted in great good just the same. They gave away 1,000 bottles of their Digestive Cordial to those suffering from stomach derangements.

It was so effective in curing those who used the remedy that they were loud in their praises of it, and in consequence a large demand for the Cordial was at once created.

The druggists of this town have little books that tell all about it. Digestive Cordial creates an appetite, aids digestion and brings about a rapid increase in flesh and strength.

Laxol is the name of a palatable castor oil. Just the thing for children.

Leaves Its Mark

Everyone of the painful irregularities and weaknesses that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, run the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time.

Get well. That's the way to look well. Cure the disorders and ailments that beset you with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates and promotes all the womanly functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry street, Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block.

DOVER, N. H., Oct. 31, 1896.  
Messrs. Ely Bros.—The Balm reached me safely and in so short a time the effect is surprising. My son says the first application gave decided relief. I have a shelf filled with "Catarrh Cures." Tomorrow the stove shall receive them and Ely's Cream Balm will reign supreme. Respectfully, MRS. FRANKLIN FREEMAN.  
Cream Balm is kept by all druggists. Full size, 50 cents. Trial size, 10 cents. We mail it. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York City.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block.

## SPANGLER & CO. HAT EMPORIUM NOVELTIES.

NEW SHADES, NEW BLOCKS. LOWEST PRICES.

Men's Corduroy Cornell Caps, 75 Men's Fancy Cornell Caps, 40&50

Boys' Celebrated Never-Break Bicycle Hose, only 25c.

Latest Shades Sailor Collar Sweaters. Golf Hose, 50c.

SPANGLER & CO., CASH HATTERS.

Sole Agents for Knox, Youman, Roelof and Stetson Fine Mats, also Star Shirts.



WIELDED THE SWORD.

Women of the Olden Time Often Fought Duels.

THE CODE OUT OF DATE NOW.

But We Occasionally Hear of a Feminine Resort to Arms—Some Interesting Cases In History—An American Girl's Affair of Honor in Belgium.

Two women of Vienna, prominent figures in the upper crust of the underworld, fought a duel the other day, according to a brief cable dispatch, one receiving a wound in the neck slightly more formidable than a pin scratch, and the other escaping with nothing more serious than a profuse attack of fright and perspiration.



Some innocents might imagine the dueling woman to be an end of the century product, a far-reaching growth of the feminine desire to ape masculinity in all things. But as far as the duello is concerned, the woman of today is an immeasurable distance behind her sister of a century or two ago.

In the time of the crusades, particularly in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the fighting woman was as prevalent as bad debts are today. Clad in mail and armed with sword and lance, she accompanied her warrior husband, brother or sweetheart to the Holy Land and mixed plentifully in the constant brawls which marked those long and boisterous marches.

She came from England, France and Germany by the thousand and figured prominently in the outrages which blotted the pathways of the blood-spilling crusades. In some of the crusades there were as many as 75,000 of the amazons, and naturally they didn't get on very well together, their rows invariably ending by recourse to arms. In fact, they fought so much among themselves that the leaders of subsequent crusades forbade their joining the army, but this edict was futile. Disguised as men and with a proficiency in arms equal to the average warrior they easily passed off as the masculine article and continued to kill the Saracen and each other until the last of the crusades.

The Frenchwoman has always taken front rank in the matter of duels. Italian and Spanish women have often settled disputes with the sword. Austrian and English women figure lightly in the history of the duel, and the instances of American women who resorted to the field of honor are extremely rare.

One of the few cases of the latter kind occurred in France only 11 years ago. A Frenchwoman named Mme. Astie de Valsayre considered herself insulted by some advances of an American girl named Genevieve Shiley. The Frenchwoman demanded satisfaction on the field of honor, and the American girl, who had lived in France from her infancy, saw nothing particularly strange in the idea of a feminine duel. So she accepted. Seconds, a surgeon and the principals journeyed to the field of Waterloo, where the duel was fought with swords. Both were clever fencers, but Mme. Valsayre was the more experienced, and succeeded in wounding her antagonist in the sword arm. This satisfied the injured honor of the combatants, and the duel ended.

The most noted woman duelist was a mysterious creature named Charles Genevieve. Louis Auguste Andre Timothee d'Eon, whose mixture of masculine and feminine names was quite consistent with her mode of life. One-half of the time she passed as a man and the other half as a woman. So successfully did she impersonate the masculine that after her death countless disputes arose over the question of her sex, and some historians of today still throw doubt on the matter.

But when everything is considered, it seems that she was a woman, and a beautiful woman too. She was a contemporary of the wicked Mme. Pompadour and Mme. du Barry, who helped King Louis XV to rule France.

The times were propitious for an adventurous person like the Chevaliere d'Eon, and it seems that she made the most of her opportunities. She was a favorite of the king, and in many diplomatic necessities performed extraordinary services, at one time wheedling out state secrets as a beautiful and fascinating woman, at another time bullying as a deadly fighting man.

In woman's garb d'Eon was ambassador to the court of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia from 1755 to 1760, and later, as a man, was ambassador to England.

The chevaliere's face was handsome and the voice high pitched. When dressed in feminine attire, she was as handsome a woman as any in the courts of Europe, and as a man, in the silk and satin bravery of those picturesque times, there was not a noble among all the courtiers who could drink deeper or throw dice for higher stakes than the chevaliere.

No man's hand more readily sought the hilt of his sword than did d'Eon's. She was one of the best sword wielders of the epoch and was a noted and much feared duelist. She had a notable encounter with the Chevalier de St. Georges one bright summer's day in the Place Royale, a favorite spot, and was wounded in her sword arm. As soon as she was recovered from her hurt she again picked a quarrel with her former adversary and ran him through the heart.

Another Frenchwoman who earned undying fame as a duelist was the celebrated Mlle. de Maupin, immortalized by Theophile Gautier. She was reckoned the most expert fencer of her time, and the famous duellists thought twice before provoking a quarrel with her. She was an actress in Paris, but she fell in love with a fencing master and followed him to Marseilles. There they disagreed, fought with swords, and she returned to Paris, leaving him to find some one else to nurse his wound.

One of the few cases on record of English women as duellists is that of a battle between Lady Almeria Braddock and a Mrs. Elphinstone, both of them leaders in London society at the end of the eighteenth century. The quarrel arose over some criticism which Mrs. Elphinstone made concerning Lady Braddock. History says that these referred to the latter's age.

At any rate Lady Braddock felt mortally injured, and, following the fashion of her masculine friends, sent a challenge to Mrs. Elphinstone. The latter did not care to carry the dispute to such a degree, but some of her friends insisted upon her accepting. They told her she could select pistols, and then there would be no possible chance of either being hit.

The duel was fought in Hyde park in September of 1792, with pistols at ten yards. As was predicted, the ladies fired and neither was hit, although a bullet passed through the hat of Lady Almeria. This quene unmoved the latter, but infused tremendous confidence in the heart of Mrs. Elphinstone, who demanded that the duel be continued with swords. To her surprise, Lady Almeria accepted, and before the new duel had lasted two minutes the titled fighter succeeded in stabbing her antagonist through the arm. That ended the affray.

A fighting contemporary of the Chevaliere d'Eon was Mme. de Casteau-Gay, who, having been offended by one of her male friends, challenged him. He was borne wounded from the field after the duel which followed. Mme. Chastou-Gay's sister, Mme. la Douze, went farther yet. She fought her own husband on the field of honor. It seems the poor man and she could not agree on some matter, and after a furious quarrel she challenged him to a duel and goaded him until he accepted. They fought with swords, and he was thrice wounded.

ADVERTISES SALVATION.

A Londoner Saves Souls Through the Personal Column.

The following notice appears regularly in the personal columns of the London newspapers:

"Persons in spiritual difficulties may see by appointment and in strict confidence helpful friends, who are sincere Christians, at 17 Beaumont street, Marylebone (five minutes' walk from Baker street station). There need be no reference to church or creed. Certainly there will not be any attempt to obtain money or to proselytize. Everything possible will be done to lead such inquirers to the living Christ. All letters to be addressed to Rev. W. Darlow Sarjeant, 17 Beaumont street, Marylebone, W."

The Rev. W. Darlow Sarjeant is a portly, gray-haired Wesleyan clergyman, with a sympathizing manner. In an interview he said: "I try to find out the ills of a man's soul just as a physician would try to find out the ills of a man's body, and to bring him back to health, which is faith in Christ. Sometimes the applicant may be depressed through physical ailments. Such a one's soul is best cured by my medical assistant, a most practical and religious man. People of all grades of society come to me, and whatever their education and social surroundings, I have some assistant who can understand and sympathize with them."

"The most startling thing about the work is that 75 per cent of the applicants are men. A man is more naturally a skeptic because of his contact with the world. He often has suffered some wrong from a man in the church. A woman acquires absolute faith more readily than a man. The terms of church appeals to her more. A man likes to throw out the question man to man. If he has been living for years without any spiritual administration, he likes to hear and talk in private with a clergyman who offers him simply the Bible and no church whatsoever. Instead of addressing a whole crowd, in the hope of making a convert, I go right into the heart of one person, and usually I conquer."

"Letters and people are coming to me from all over the kingdom, though I have been advertising for only three years. Some of those who have at first are following my plan."

Mr. Sarjeant says he does not accept any pay for his services.

HE STOFFED HER TONGUE.

Dr. Gilbert Took a Plaster Cast of His Daughter-in-law's Mouth.

The domestic discussions of the Gilbert family, which have lately occupied a good deal of the time of the Cayahoga county court and furnished much entertainment to the public, according to the state report of Mrs. Nellie A. Gilbert, it appears that her father-in-law, Dr. G. H. Gilbert, has been guilty of what she considers conduct unworthy of a gentleman. He not only threw her upon the floor, which is a proceeding ill calculated to convey an impression of courtesy, but having her in that unpleasant position he did then and there, of malice prepense, ungenerously proceed to fill her mouth with plaster of paris.

From the point of view of Dr. Gilbert this heroic method of stopping a woman's tongue proved for the time a shining success. Mrs. Gilbert was, according to her statements, hardly so well pleased with it. There is about plaster of paris, Mrs. Gilbert



is prepared to take oath, a disagreeable tendency to burden if conditions are suitable. Whether Dr. Gilbert was aware of that tendency at the time has not yet been brought out in court. He had, however, the opportunity to become acquainted with it shortly afterward.

Mrs. Gilbert, being, according to her account, unable to release herself, was likewise unable to disembarrass herself of the unpleasant mouthful. The plaster of paris, following its natural proclivities, set.

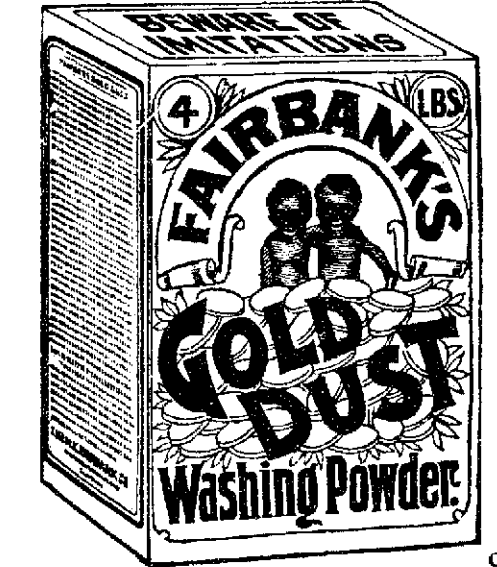
The setting process being completed, Mrs. Gilbert found her powers of conversation seriously interfered with, and steps were immediately taken to remove the obstruction. The tools by which this was accomplished were a knife and a hammer.

During the operation Mrs. Gilbert found extreme difficulty in breathing, and before it was completed her mouth had been badly lacerated. On account of these injuries and the rough treatment at the hands of her father-in-law Mrs. Gilbert has brought suit for damages to the extent of \$10,000.

A HOME REMEDY For the Cure of Colds and La Grippe.

La grippe and influenza, cold in the head or on the lungs, are not only distressing maladies, but are very dangerous as well. Cold on the chest is an inflammation affecting the air-passages and vessels leading into and through every portion of the lungs. The inflammation may be so violent as to cause death in a short time if not quickly reduced, or it may linger and drag as a bad cold of more or less severity. What is true of a cold is equally true of la grippe. Even a mild condition is liable to turn quickly into acute pneumonia, or what is worse, galloping consumption. The breathing tubes become so sensitive that the least exposure, the slightest draught, change of clothing, or of the weather, is sufficient to cause fresh cold, terrible cough, pain and fever. Cough is the foremost symptom, and it may be harsh and dry, or loose and broken with much expectation. It is always annoying, keeping up a constant irritation and excitement in the sore and inflamed tubes. There is pain and tenderness under the breast-bone, sometimes of a raw and tearing nature. Hoarseness, huskiness, whispering, or loss of voice, chilly sensations, sore throat, aching joints and catarrh of the head. As the disease advances there are night sweats, hectic fever, loss of flesh, spitting of blood or hemorrhage, and the patient has the appearance and symptoms of consumption. The old way of treating a cold is too well known to need any explanation here; the new way—the better way—is with Lightning Hot Drops. This remedy is especially valuable in colds, la grippe, influenza, coughs, hoarseness, etc. Indeed, for la grippe and influenza it may truly be said to be a specific, while for breaking a cold or relieving hoarseness it is without an equal.

All Cleaning



about the house, paint, floors, pots and pans, dishes and glassware, silver and tinware, can be done better, quicker and cheaper with

Why Suffer Toothache or the Torture of Your Dentist

When you know you could have them extracted with out pain FREE, at

New York Dental Parlor, 219 N. Market St. Canton, O.

We will forfeit Ten Dollars to anyone, if we cannot do as we advertise.



A Ripped Coat

is the sign of a poor tailor, and it's better to wear ready-made clothing than to patronize a poor tailor. A good tailor works so carefully that when he puts in a stitch, it's there to stay. He sees that all his materials are right, from the cloth down to the thread used. He gets results. He gets patrons. He is successful because he is honest and gives satisfaction. We would be glad to make you one of our patrons.

A Good Suit for \$15 & \$16 and a finer suit for \$20, \$25, and \$30.

W. F. Breed, Tailor,

Changing Hands

is all it amounts to when you make your wife a present of a home. It is like putting money in a savings bank, with your rent as interest. She will keep it for you till the rainy day comes, when, no matter what else you may have lost, you will not be homeless. Look at the bargains I am offering in city and suburban homes.

James R. Dunn.

HOT OR COLD...

If it is live news that is needed look for it in The Independent.

No other paper that reaches Massillon contains closing market reports until the following

day. No other paper carries Telegraph news to 3:00 p. m.

IT SETS THE PACE.

10 CENTS In Stamps or Silver will secure a copy of



One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write J. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

Excursions TO POINTS SOUTH

On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-way tickets at one and a half cents per mile. For information, County Map Folders, etc. address, JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

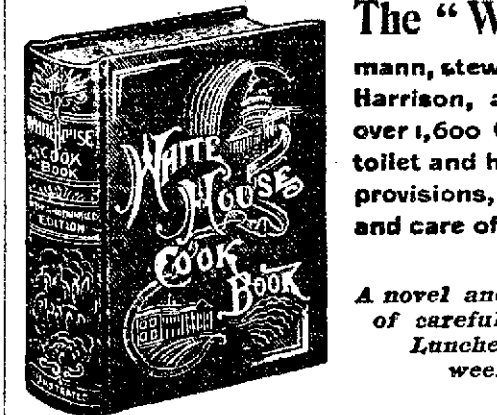


TWO GREAT BOOKS. . . .

The Independent Company considers itself very fortunate in being able to offer as premiums to subscribers the books described below. They will be furnished on the following terms:

The White House COOK BOOK

THE BEST COOK BOOK PRINTED. It more fully represents the progress and perfection of the culinary art than any previous work.



The "WHITE HOUSE" was compiled by Hugo Ziemann, steward of the White House under President Harrison, and Mrs. F. L. Gillette. It contains over 1,600 Cooking Recipes, besides recipes for toilet and household. Special articles on buying provisions, dinner giving, table etiquette, carving and care of sick. A novel and most important department consists of carefully prepared menus for Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner, complete for one week in every month of the year.

IN point of authorship, it stands preeminent. Hugo Ziemann was at one time caterer for that Prince Napoleon who was killed while fighting the Zulus in Africa. He was afterwards steward of the famous Hotel Splendide in Paris. Later he conducted the celebrated Brunswick Cafe in New York, and still later he gave to the Hotel Richelieu, in Chicago, a cuisine which won the applause of even the gourmets of foreign lands. It was here that he laid the famous "spread" to which the chiefs of the warring factions of the Republican Convention sat down, in June, 1858, and from which they arose with asperities softened, differences harmonized, and victory organized.

Mrs. F. L. Gillette is no less proficient and capable, having made a life-long and thorough study of cookery and housekeeping, especially as adapted to the practical wants of average American homes.

The work is embellished with fine portraits of all the ladies of the White House. The book has been prepared with great care. Every recipe has been tried and tested, and it can be relied upon as one of the best of its kind. It is comprehensive, filling completely, it is believed, the requirements of housekeepers of all classes. It embodies several original and commendable features, among which may be mentioned the menus for the holidays and for one week in each month in the year, thus covering all varieties of seasonable foods, the convenient classification and arrangement of topics, the simplified method of explanation in preparing an article, in the order of manipulation, thereby enabling the most inexperienced to clearly comprehend it.

The subject of carving has been given a prominent place, not only because of its special importance in a work of this kind, but particularly because it contains entirely new and original designs, and is so far a departure from the usual mode of treating the subject.

Interesting information is given concerning the White House; how its hospitality is conducted, the menus served on special occasions, views of the interior.

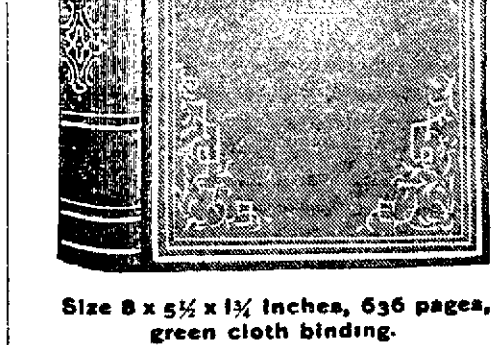
The binding being of enamelled cloth it can at any time be readily cleaned and made to look bright and fresh by simply rubbing it off with a damp cloth or sponge.

The Daily three months and the White House Cook Book, \$2.50.

The Semi-Weekly for one year and the Cook Book, \$2.00.

THE Farmer's Encyclopedia

EMBRACING ARTICLES BY WELL-KNOWN AUTHORITIES.



Size 8 x 5 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches, 636 pages, green cloth binding.

THE FARM—Its Equipment and Management.  
GRASSES—What to Grow and How to Grow it.  
FRUIT CULTURE—Principles and Care of.  
DAIRYING—Points on Cow Breeding, etc. Milk, Buttermilk, Cheese and Vats.  
COOKERY—Healthy Farm Recipes—Care of Invalids.

Daily for three months and the Farmers' Encyclopedia, \$2.25.

The Semi-Weekly for one year and the Farmers' Encyclopedia, \$1.75.

RESTORED MANHOOD DR. MOTT'S NERVE-PILL

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases, the operative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Impotence, Loss of Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Exhaustion, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every \$5.00 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzy, druggist, Opera Block.

THE HORSE—Principles of treatment in training—Cure of Viciousness—Details of Methods for Subjection, etc.

THE COLT—From Birth to Maturity, with illustrations.

HORSE HABITS—Good, Bad and Indifferent—How to Encourage, Control, etc. Illustrated.

SHOOTING—Plain Talk on an Important Subject, Showing Good and Bad Methods; illustrated.

DISEASES OF THE HORSE—Be Your Own Veterinary Surgeon—How to Diagnose.

CATTLE—Prevention of Diseases—Practical Remedies, etc.

CALVING—Natural Parturitions, Valuable Hints, etc.

SHEEP—How to Raise Them—Diseases—Their Prevention and Cure.

SWINE—Breeding—Care, Diseases, etc.

POULTRY—Breeds and Breeding—Care of—Diseases, etc.—Eggs and Incubators.

BEEES—Culture and Care of.

THE DOG—His Needs—His Uses—How to Train—Diseases, etc.

TOILET—Useful Hints and Recipes.

HEALTH—How to Secure and Retain it—Simple and Valuable Remedies for Man, Woman and Child.

SOCIAL LIFE—The Family, the Home, the Young Man, the Young Woman, and Useful Home Suggestions that make all happier and life the more dear to all.



## HOW A JERSEYMAN EXPLAINED HIS IDEAS OF THIS GLOBE.

He Made a Globe by Melting a Silver Dime and Then as It Cooled Showed How the Earth, Which Was Once a Molten Mass, Got Its Mountains and Seas.

"If any one doubts that the earth was once a molten mass and that its mountain chains, its great tablelands and the recesses for the seas were the results of the cooling and settling of the surface and then its shriveling to fit the ever shrinking center, let him see a world made," said the observant Jerseyman.

"That sounds simple," said one of his hearers, "but I haven't noticed that there were any worlds being made just now upon which progress was any faster than right here, and I can't say that I have observed much change in this old globe since I began to watch it."

"I have made many globes," declared the Jerseyman, "not merely insensate things to represent what we know of the natural and political divisions of the earth, but miniature worlds of the days of chaos, with every particle in them aglow with heat and all in motion. And then I have watched them become cold, immobile and dead, with blackened, roughened surfaces, and it required no great stretch of imagination to feel that within the few moments which the whole operation required one had bridged over millions of years in the history of a planet and seen it pass through every stage of its existence, from that of a light giving body to that of our own dead and desolate moon. Come with me," he continued, "and I will show you the history of our world since it first took form."

With that he led his little audience to a workbench and drew forth a chunk of charcoal covered on all but one side with plaster of paris, a blowpipe and a jeweler's soldering lamp.

"I will make the globe of a dime," he said. And he placed a silver 10 cent piece on the charcoal. Then he lit the lamp, and with the blowpipe directed the flame upon the dime. Soon the charcoal began to glow and burn away about the dime in a broad hollow, and then the dime turned first black and then red, and as it approached a white heat it drew itself together until presently it was a globe of molten silver.

If you have never seen such a ball of glowing, melted silver, you have missed one of the prettiest of sights. On the outside there forms a very thin skin of black oxide, which serves, like a woman's veil, to heighten the charms beneath it. With the blowpipe still adding heat to the globe, the silver became as liquid as water, and the gases emitted by the heated charcoal made it roll about in the hollow as mobile as quicksilver, while within the globe the metal could be seen agitated by intense currents. These currents changed their direction as the point of flame from the blowpipe was moved from point to point, and every moment the surface agitation was so great that the rest of the oxide would break and disclose the dazzling metal beneath.

All know the beauty of quicksilver, and many have seen the glow of melted lead or tin or the red glare of iron as it was poured in the foundry or furnace, but none of these compares with the beauty of molten silver. Melted gold has a beauty of its own, but not like that of silver. The light which comes from the melted silver seems as brilliant as that from an arc electric light, but not dazzling; it is white, with a tinge of heavenly violet, and the swirling metal seems translucent like a pearl of the finest water.

"Now we will let it cool," said the Jerseyman, removing the blowpipe from his lips and letting his inflated cheeks resume their natural condition. The charcoal was placed on the bench. Soon the agitation of the surface of the tiny globe of silver ceased, and the quiescence of the dull outer coating showed that a skin of metal had cooled and set in place.

"Now watch the mountains and valleys form and see the mighty earthquakes shake the crust," exclaimed the Jerseyman, and as he spoke the crust, which had been smooth and even, began to wrinkle. Sometimes the wrinkles would form long continuous lines across half the globe. Then in spots the whole surface would pucker up and again all of these would straighten out only to form new series of puckers and wrinkles in other places. It was all over in half a minute, and the globe was set enough to drop into a glass of water to cool.

"Now look at it," said the Jerseyman, handing the globe to his visitors and with it a strong magnifying glass. "There is a skimmer of water on it, caught in the interstices of the roughened surface. That is three or four times as much water in proportion as our earth has on it, so you have before you all the features of sea and land, mountain and valley."

It was indeed so, and, although the glass revealed only the more prominent of the features, there was no difficulty in seeing all the others with the mind's eye.—New York Sun.

## Lavish With Telegrams.

"Sending a telegram," says a Philadelphia telegraph man, "is serious business for the ordinary man or woman. They think it's expensive and only use the wires when they have to. There's one exception, however, and a kind of complimentary business that most people would never suspect. Whenever there's a Hebrew wedding—that is, one of any importance—we handle scores of congratulations, hundreds sometimes, from all parts of the country. They are sent with directions to deliver at a certain hour, and we generally send them all to the house or the place where the reception is held in one bunch. It's a good thing for the company, for the senders don't count the words and file their telegrams without any revision. Sometimes they run up to 100 or 150 words."

## Terrible Scenes That Followed the Battle of Cold Harbor.

General Horace Porter, in "Campaigning With Grant," in The Century, telling of the battle of Cold Harbor, says:

The general in chief realized that he was in a swampy and sickly portion of the country. The malaria was highly productive of disease, and the Chickahominy fever was dreaded by all the troops who had a recollection of its ravages when they campaigned in that section of the country two years before. The operations had been so active that precautions against sickness had necessarily been much neglected, and the general was anxious, while giving the men some rest, to improve the sanitary conditions. By dint of extraordinary exertions the camps were well policed and large quantities of fresh vegetables were brought forward and distributed. Cattle were received in much better condition than those which had made long marches and had furnished beef which was far from being wholesome. Greater attention was demanded in the cooking of the food and the procuring of better water. Dead animals and offal were buried, and more stringent sanitary regulations were enforced throughout the entire command.

What was most distressing at this time was the condition of affairs at the extreme front. No one who did not witness the sights on those portions of the line where the opposing troops were in exceptionally close contact can form an idea of the sufferings experienced. Staff officers used to work their way on foot daily to the advanced points, so as to be able to report with accuracy these harrowing scenes. Some of the sights were not unlike those of the "bloody angle" at Spottsylvania. Between the lines where the heavy assaults had been made there was in some places a distance of 30 or 40 yards completely covered by the dead and wounded of both sides. The bodies of dead were festering in the sun, while the wounded were dying a torturing death from starvation, thirst and loss of blood. In some places the stench became sickening. Every attempt to make a change in the picket line brought on heavy firing, as both sides had become nervous from long watchfulness, and the slightest movement on either front led to the belief that it was the beginning of an assault. In the night there was often heavy artillery firing, sometimes accompanied by musketry, with a view to deterring the other side from attacking, or occasioned by false rumors of an attempt to assault. The men on the advanced lines had to lie close to the ground in narrow trenches, with little water for drinking purposes except that obtained from surface drainage. They were subjected to the broiling heat by day and the chilling winds and fogs at night and had to eat the rations that could be got to them under the greatest imaginable discomfort.

## A QUORUM OF CONGRESS.

Much Business Transacted Without One Privilege of Representatives.

In "This Country of Ours," in The Century, ex-President Harrison gives this interesting view of the workings of congress: "A majority of each house, under the constitution, constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business. If a quorum is not present and that fact is disclosed by a yea and nay vote, business must stop until a quorum is secured. But the members present are empowered by the constitution to adjourn from day to day and to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide. A great deal of business is done in both the senate and the house when a quorum is not present, the absence of a quorum not being officially disclosed by a roll call. The sergeant-at-arms is not an infrequent attendant at social receptions and dinners, but always an unwelcome one when he comes to demand the attendance of transient senators or members upon their respective houses. One-fifth of the members present may demand a vote by yeas and nays, and the vote must be recorded in the journal which each house is required to keep of its proceedings. This journal does not include the debates, which are, however, published in full daily in The Congressional Record.

"The senators and members are privileged from arrest, except for treason, felony or breach of the peace, while in attendance upon their respective houses and while going to and returning to the meetings of congress. A member may be punished by the house to which he belongs for disorderly behavior, and by a two-thirds vote of the house may be expelled."

## How Hetty Green "Squared It."

A year ago I called on Hetty Green to ask about the benefactions of the richest woman in the world. "Do you give to organized charities?" I questioned.

"No, young man," the sharp old woman replied. "I give to private charities only. Some day, when I am rich enough, I shall square it all with the Lord by building a church up country where I was born." This church is now so nearly accomplished that no doubt the Lord acknowledges the "squaring" of the accounting.—Kansas City Star

## A Wrong Supposition.

"The people moved out of that house this morning, and that is the landlord just going in."

"He appears to have a great many prospective tenants."

"Prospective tenants, indeed! They are only neighbors going to see in what condition the people left the house."—London Fun.

## A Long Felt Want.

"Things are looking up."

"How so?"

"Some fellow has invented a cash register for married men's trousers' pockets."—Chicago Record.

## An Amusing Incident of the Presidential Campaign of 1876.

Back in the campaign of 1876 I was making a tour of the west with Oliver P. Morton and George Sheridan, one of the brightest speakers the American platform has ever known, who accompanied him to do the "funny business." Senator Morton would usually talk for an hour—a dull, turgid, heavy discussion of the financial problem, followed by an attack upon the Democrats of the south for their inhuman treatment of the negro. By the time he had finished the audience would be soaked with wise advice and valuable information, but every spark of enthusiasm would be quenched. Then George Sheridan would take the platform and wake them up. For an hour they would roar with laughter or sit with their mouths open, fascinated by his flights of fancy. It was a rare combination.

One night, after we had been out for a couple of weeks, I think at Fort Wayne, Sheridan said: "Senator, I wish you would let me speak first tonight. I want to go out into the country with some friends."

"All right," replied Senator Morton cheerfully. "You arrange it with the chairman of the meeting."

But when Sheridan took the platform and began to deliver Morton's speech, word for word, as the latter had delivered it every night for a fortnight, the senator became very uneasy. He gave all Morton's arguments against the inflation of the currency and in favor of the resumption of specie payments; he recited all the statements concerning the outrages in the south; he repeated all of the personal reminiscences of his experiences as governor of Indiana during the war, which the senator was accustomed to work in until the latter was almost paralyzed with chagrin and amazement, and finally, when he reached a point in the discussion of the financial problem where Morton was accustomed to compare a Pompeian gold coin with a United States greenback, he turned to the astonished victim of this practical joke and said in an undertone, "Let's have that coin." The senator handed it over without a murmur, and when Sheridan had recited the eloquent peroration which he always used at the close of his speech and had taken his seat, Senator Morton hobbled over to the desk on his two canes and said:

"I am the victim of a practical joke. Realizing the gravity of the issues before the American people, I came into this campaign with a carefully prepared speech, which I have delivered in Mr. Sheridan's hearing so often that he has committed it to memory, and he has delivered it here tonight much better than I could have delivered it. He also is in the habit of making the same speech, and I have heard it many times, but I lack his memory and could not repeat it to save my life. I will therefore appeal to him not to punish you as he has punished me, but to give us some of his stories."

Then the great statesman sat down, thoroughly knocked out. Sheridan responded and spoke half an hour longer, with his joke as his text, and after that if any one suggested his speaking first Senator Morton would tell this story.—Chicago Record.

## THE SACRED LOTUS.

There Are Pretty Legends of Song and Story About Its Fruit.

Concerning the rich fruit of the lotus, which grew luxuriantly in the Nile, many charming legends have been told. It was believed that it was so delicious that those who ate of it would never leave the spot where it grew, but for it would abandon home and friends to spend their lives in a dream of serene delight. Homer, in the Odyssey, mentions the lotus eaters, who lived on the northern coast of Africa, and records their attempts to detain the followers of Ulysses by giving them the fruits of the lotus to eat, so that they should never wish to leave the spot where it grew.

The same poetical idea is known to the Arabs, who call it the "fruit of destiny," which is to be eaten in paradise, and it is on this foundation that Tennyson built his charming poem of the "Lotus Eaters." This mythical lotus has been identified by several botanists with that indigenous to Tunis, which is a thorny shrub, with berries of the size of an olive.

Mungo Park found a species of lotus in Central America bearing berries of a delicious taste, which, on being dried and pounded, made very wholesome and pleasant bread. The lotus fruit found in Tunis has a stimulating, almost intoxicating effect, and it is therefore probable that this plant furnished the foundation of the ancient legends.

The sacred lotus of the Egyptians was a fine aquatic plant, dedicated to Osiris and Isis and regarded in Egyptian delineations as signifying the creation of the world. Distinct from this lotus was that known as the blue lotus of the Nile, also a sacred plant. Both these species of lotus occur frequently as religious symbols and decorations in the temples.—Public Opinion.

## Queer English.

There is a signboard above the gateway of the Bye Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which tells us that "when this gate is closed urgent cases and accidents must ring the front doorbell."

About the middle of this century a notice appeared on the Fynemouth sands to the effect (we quote from memory), "Visitors are cautioned against bathing within 100 yards of this spot, several persons having been drowned here recently by order of the authorities."—Notes and Queries.

Circles around the moon are sometimes large and sometimes small because they are formed at different heights in the air.

The nickel cent was authorized Feb. 21, 1857, and its coinage was begun the same year.

## Agent William Strobel Figures in a New Role.

If Agent Strobel had to compare the service given to the public by the company which he represents with that given by a contemporary or opposition corporation, we would not only expect him to get behind the one he has selected to a fifth of a century and try to win by argument, reasoning and proof. But when the merits of a proprietary medicine are in question, a business in which he has neither wealth or reputation at stake, he stays by it and pronounces proof for its conviction. We are bound to accept his testimony. Let what he has to say.

"I have been in my office many a day when I should have been at home in bed. I had La Grippe and stuck it out in the office; and I was troubled for the last one and a half or two years with my kidneys so bad that at times I have laid down on a bunk not being able to keep on my feet. Things looked some what serious for I suffered with a dull pain across the small of my back, when I sat for any length of time or when getting up and down or bending over I am not a great hand to take medicines, but I tried a number of them, nothing ever did me much good, until I got Doan's Kidney Pills. I was suffering severely one day and I stepped into Baltz's drug store next door and got a box of them. They seemed to give me relief in a short time and I have been quite free from that miserable feeling since. My back seems to be much stronger than it was. I am so satisfied with the result that I can advise any one to give them a trial, honestly feeling that that they will do them good."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent by mail, on receipt of price. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

## Jos. Horne &amp; Co.

## A Good Book For One Cent.

Send us a postal card with your name and address on it, and a request for our Spring Catalogue, and you will receive about April 15th a book which will interest you highly, and save you money. If you are not already one of our Mail Order customers, we wish you to learn all about our Mail Order System, and find out for yourself how much better goods you can get, by dealing with us.

We are the largest store between New York and Chicago and still growing. We take second place to no establishment in this country in value giving. Try us the next time you want anything and see if we are not telling the truth. Send for samples of anything you want for your Spring Costume, ask for our Catalogue, and mention where you saw this advertisement.

## Penn Ave. &amp; Fifth St. PITTSBURG, PA.

THE INDEPENDENT CO. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

## Wheeling &amp; Lake Erie R. R. Taking effect Feb. 7, 1897.

Going East.	No. 1*	No. 5*	No. 7
Toledo.....Lv	8:00	8:00	8:00
Oak Harbor.....Lv	8:20	8:20	8:20
Wilmington.....Lv	8:40	8:40	8:40
Bellevue.....Lv	9:00	9:00	9:00
Monroeville.....Lv	9:20	9:20	9:20
Warrenton.....Lv	9:40	9:40	9:40
Wellington.....Lv	10:00	10:00	10:00
Spencer.....Lv	10:20	10:20	10:20
London.....Lv	10:40	10:40	10:40
Orville.....Lv	11:00	11:00	11:00
Massillon.....Lv	11:20	11:20	11:20
Navarre.....Lv	11:40	11:40	11:40
Valley Jct.....Lv	12:00	12:00	12:00
Canal Dover.....Lv	12:20	12:20	12:20
Marlette.....Lv	12:40	12:40	12:40
Sherradsville.....Lv	1:00	1:00	1:00
Bowerton.....Lv	1:20	1:20	1:20
Soto.....Lv	1:40	1:40	1:40
Lowville.....Lv	1:50	1:50	1:50
Dillonville.....Lv	2:00	2:00	2:00
Warrenton.....Lv	2:10	2:10	2:10
Brilliant.....Lv	2:20	2:20	2:20
Wingo Jct.....Lv	2:30	2:30	2:30
Steuensville.....Lv	2:40	2:40	2:40
Martin's Ferry.....Lv	2:50	2:50	2:50
Wheeling.....Lv	3:00	3:00	3:00
Going West.	No. 6*	No. 8*	No. 2*
Wheeling.....Lv	8:00	8:00	8:00
Martin's Ferry.....Lv	8:20	8:20	8:20
Steuensville.....Lv	8:40	8:40	8:40
Wingo Jct.....Lv	9:00	9:00	9:00
Brilliant.....Lv	9:20	9:20	9:20
Warrenton.....Lv	9:40	9:40	9:40
Dillonville.....Lv	10:00	10:00	10:00
Jewett.....Lv	10:20	10:20	10:20
Soto.....Lv	10:40	10:40	10:40
Bowerton.....Lv	11:00	11:00	11:00
Sherradsville.....Lv	11:20	11:20	11:20
N. Cumberland.....Lv	11:40	11:40	11:40
Valley Jct.....Lv	12:00	12:00	12:00
Navarre.....Lv	12:20	12:20	12:20
Massillon.....Lv	12:40	12:40	12:40
Lowville.....Lv	1:00	1:00	1:00
Orville.....Lv	1:20	1:20	1:20
London.....Lv	1:40	1:40	1:40
Wellington.....Lv	1:50	1:50	1:50
Spencer.....Lv	2:00	2:00	2:00
Warrenton.....Lv	2:10	2:10	2:10
Bellevue.....Lv	2:20	2:20	2:20
Fremont.....Lv	2:30	2:30	2:30
Oak Harbor.....Lv	2:40	2:40	2:40
Toledo.....Lv	2:50	2:50	2:50

## Huron Division.

From Norwalk No. 10 From Huron... No. 9

Norwalk.....Lv 8:30 Huron.....Lv 8:30  
Huron.....Ar 8:30 Norwalk.....Ar 8:30

\*Daily.—Trains Nos. 1, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8.  
+Daily except Sunday.  
J. F. TOWNSEND,  
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

## The Cleveland, Lorain &amp; Wheeling R. Co. Time table in effect Jan. 3, 1897.

North Bound.	2	No. 4	6	8
Central Standard	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00
Bridgeport	8:20	8:20	8:20	8:20
Uhrichville, dep.	8:40	8:40	8:40	8:40
New Philadelphia	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00
Canal Dover	9:20	9:20	9:20	9:20
Strasburg	9:40	9:40	9:40	9:40
Wesley	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
Warwick	10:20	10:20	10:20	10:20
Terling	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
Seville	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00
Madina	11:20	11:20	11:20	11:20
Lester Junc.	11:40	11:40	11:40	11:40
Lebanon	12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00
Ellyria	12:20	12:20	12:20	12:20
Lorain	12:40	12:40	12:40	12:40
Lester Junc.	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00
Cleveland	1:20	1:20	1:20	1:20

## South Bound.

Valley Depot	1	3	5	7
Cleveland	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00
Berea	8:20	8:20	8:20	8:20
Lester Junc.	8:40	8:40	8:40	8:40
Lorain	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00
Ellyria	9:20	9:20	9:20	9:20
Lebanon	9:40	9:40	9:40	9:40
Lester Junc.	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
Madina	10:20	10:20	10:20	10:20
Seville	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
Terling	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00
Warwick	11:20	11:20	11:20	11:20
Massillon	11:40	11:40	11:40	11:40
Canal Dover	12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00
Strasburg	12:20	12:20	12:20	12:20
Canal Dover	12:40	12:40	12:40	12:40
New Philadelphia	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00
Uhrichville, dep.	1:20	1:20	1:20	1:20
Bridgeport	1:40	1:40	1:40	1:40

All trains daily except Sunday.  
Electric cars from Bridgeport to Wheeling.  
Bellair and Martin's Ferry.  
For through tickets, or any information consult any agent or address.

## Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne &amp; Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.		9	15	31	11
Pittsburgh	Lv	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00
Beaver Falls		8:05	8:05	8:05	8:05
Columbiana		9:12	9:12	9:12	9:12
Lebanon		9:25	9:25	9:25	9:25
Uniontown		9:35	9:35	9:35	9:35
Allegheny	Lv	9:55	9:55	9:55	9:55
Maximo		10:05	10:05	10:05	10:05
Louisville		10:20	10:20	10:20	10:20
Canonsville		10:38	10:38	10:38	10:38
Massillon		11:01	11:01	11:01	11:01
Lawrence		11:18	11:18	11:18	11:18
Huron City		11:31	11:31	11:31	11:31
Orville		11:48	11:48	11:48	11:48
Smithville		12:05	12:05	12:05	12:05
Wooler		12:22	12:22	12:22	12:22
Wesley		12:39	12:39	12:39	12:39
Big Prairie		12:56	12:56	12:56	12:56
Lakeville		1:13	1:13	1:13	1:13
Loudonville		1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30
Perryville		1:47	1:47	1:47	1:47
Lucas		2:04	2:04	2:04	2:04
Manfield		2:21	2:21	2:21	2:21
Greenville		2:38	2:38	2:38	2:38
Bucyrus	Lv	2:55	2:55	2:55	2:55
Lima		3:12	3:12	3:12	3:12
Van Wert		3:29	3:29	3:29	3:29
Ft. Wayne	Lv	3:46	3:46	3:46	3:46
Warsaw		4:03	4:03	4:03	4:03
Plymouth		4:20	4:20	4:20	4:20
Valparaiso		4:37	4:37	4:37	4:37
Chicago	Lv	4:54	4:54	4:54	4:54
		AM	PM	AM	PM
Eastward.					
Chicago	Lv	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15
Valparaiso		7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30
Plymouth		7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45
Warsaw		8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00
Ft. Wayne	Lv	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15
Van Wert		8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30
Lima		8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45
Greenville		9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00
Manfield		9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15
Lucas		9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30
Greenville		9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45
Loudonville		10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
Lakeville		10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15
Big Prairie		10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30
Wooler		10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45
Smithville		11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00
Orville		11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15
Huron City		11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30
Lawrence		11:45	11:45	11:45	11:45
Massillon		12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00
Canonsville		12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15
Louisville		12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30
Maximo		12:45	12:45	12:45	12:45
Allegheny	Lv	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00
Salem		1:15	1:15	1:15	1:15
Lebanon		1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30
Columbiana		1:45	1:45	1:45	1:45
Beaver Falls		2:00	2:00	2:00	2:00
Pittsburgh	Lv	2:15	2:15	2:15	2:15
		AM	PM	AM	PM

Train No. 10  
Carrs on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to Chicago  
on 10 to



EE®